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# ***Daily Report***

## **China**

FBIS-CHI-87-226  
Tuesday  
24 November 1987

# Daily Report

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FBIS-CHI-87-226

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## General

### UN Envoy Says Palestine Key to Mideast Peace *OW240200 Beijing XINHUA in English 0116 GMT 24 Nov 87*

[Text] United Nations, November 23 (XINHUA)—Lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be attained unless the Palestinians are allowed to exercise their national rights. China's representative to the United Nations told the UN General Assembly today.

Speaking at the assembly's debate today on the Palestine question, Li Luye, China's permanent representative to the UN, said China favors the proposal to hold an international conference on the Middle East issue under UN auspices.

"To achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, it is imperative for the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable and legitimate national rights, in which lies the key to the solution to the Middle East question," the Chinese representative stressed.

Li said that since the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is the internationally recognized representative of the Palestinian people, it should be entitled to participate in the conference on an equal footing.

Li recalled that in recent years Palestinians and other Arab peoples have made reasonable proposals to settle the Palestine homeland question. The UN General Assembly and Security Council also have adopted many resolutions on the issue, he added.

"However, supported by a superpower, Israel has refused to implement the relevant UN Resolutions, denied the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, stubbornly tried to preclude the PLO from the Middle East peace process and obstructed the efforts to convene the international conference on the Middle East," Li said.

"It is crystal clear that the main obstacle to the settlement of the question of Palestine is the Israeli authorities' intransigence in their erroneous positions," he added.

He reaffirmed China's support for the Palestinians and other Arabs and opposition to Israel's policy of aggression and expansion.

The Chinese representative also said that Israel's policy of aggression and expansion, has "brought untold sufferings to the people of Arab countries" and posed a threat to peace and stability in the Middle East and the world.

"In doing so they have also done a disservice to the Israeli people," he added.

Li urged the Israeli authorities to "change their erroneous position, withdraw from all the occupied territories and recognize the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people."

### UN Envoy Li Reviews Apartheid Policy *OW222323 Beijing XINHUA in English 0703 GMT 20 Nov 87*

[Text] United Nations, November 19 (XINHUA)—Ambassador Li Luye, China's chief delegate to the United Nations, today said that he agrees with South African blacks and liberals that apartheid cannot be reformed, but only abolished.

Speaking at a UN General Assembly session on apartheid in South Africa, Li noted that the "reform" measures proposed by the South African authorities are "nothing but cosmetics used to embellish the notorious system of apartheid."

This includes their recent idea to establish a "national statutory council" with black representation, Li added.

The Chinese ambassador said that while South African officials talk glibly of reform, they refuse to release black leader Nelson Mandela and others, or end the ban on liberation organizations or lift the nation's state of emergency.

Li also said that the South African Government has continued to pursue a policy of keeping blacks in segregated homeland areas, and has stuck to its position of depriving blacks of their right to vote under the pretext that this was required by special historical circumstances.

The Chinese ambassador said the South African struggle against apartheid was gaining strength and that many white South Africans had joined their black compatriots in the attempt to eliminate the racial barrier and establish a civilized society of democracy and racial equality.

"In August this year, 340,000 South African black miners went on a mammoth strike, demonstrating the enormous strength and new awakening of the south african people," Li said. "This has eloquently proved that the South African people's determination to bury apartheid is an irresistible trend and that apartheid is doomed to failure."

Li condemned the South African authorities for repeatedly carrying out political subversion, economic sabotage and armed invasion against the front-line states of southern Africa.

He said that South Africa's armed attacks and economic pressure had cost its neighboring countries an estimated several thousand casualties, over one million refugees and at least 10 billion U.S. dollars in economic damage.

"Apartheid has become the root cause of turbulence in southern Africa and poses a grave threat to international peace and security," he said.

The ambassador urged "major western countries" to give up their "narrow self-interest and deliberate hypocrisy" and join other countries in adopting mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

Only when the international community "takes coordinated actions to exert the greatest possible pressure (on South Africa) will it be possible to force them to abandon the policies of apartheid," he said.

Li reiterated that the Chinese Government and people will continue to support the peoples of South Africa, Namibia and the front-line states and give them assistance to the best of China's ability.

**PRC Elected Member of UNESCO Committees**  
*OW220200 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin*  
1500 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Text] At the plenary session of the 24th UNESCO General Assembly held on 16 November, China was elected a member of the Intergovernmental Information Science Planning Coordination Committee, the International Bureau of Education, and the Intergovernmental Council for Consolidated Information Planning. China was elected a member of the Intergovernmental Information Science Planning Coordination Committee for the first time, and was re-elected a member of the other two organizations.

**International Military Exhibition Hosted**  
*OW231445 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1234 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA)—China's first large international exhibition on military equipment and technology opened here today in the Beijing Exhibition Center.

About 130 manufacturers and dealers from more than a dozen countries are displaying military products, techniques and equipment for logistics management, material supply and communications.

The week-long exhibition was jointly organized by the Beijing office of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, and Modern China Ltd. from Hong Kong.

"The exhibition is expected to improve China's military logistics and promote modernization of the country's defense system," Hong Xuezhai, director of the General Logistics Department of China's People's Liberation Army, said at today's opening ceremony.

Different logistics departments of China's Armed Forces have also supplied some 300 exhibits featuring bullet-proof vests, vehicles, camouflage uniforms and tents, radar detectors, anti-tank missile guiding equipment, telephone cardiograph monitors and medical supplies.

**Soviet Union**

**Shevardnadze Expects Success With Shultz**  
*OW222054 Beijing XINHUA in English 1857 GMT*  
22 Nov 87

[Text] Geneva, November 22 (XINHUA)—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said today that he expected his talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz would successfully complete work on an intermediate-range nuclear forces treaty.

Upon his arrival at the Geneva airport, Shevardnadze appeared optimistic that the remaining issues standing in the way of the INF treaty could be resolved.

"As we approach the summit meeting, we are at the most crucial stage of the preparations," he said.

"I expect we'll be able to complete our work successfully," despite certain difficult and sensitive questions that continue to exist between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, particularly those relating to verification, the Soviet minister said.

Shultz is expected to arrive here later today and the two ministers will hold talks on Monday and Tuesday and discuss the details of the INF treaty, regional conflicts and human rights issues.

This is their fourth round of talks in three months. The last was held in Washington at the end of October when they [words indistinct] summit meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

The INF treaty that would ban all superpower missiles in the 500 to 5000-kilometer range is nearly ready and expected to be signed at the summit meeting. But there are still some issues that remain to be resolved.

The forthcoming talks between Shevardnadze and Shultz are believed to be high-level negotiations to nail down the details of the INF treaty.

**Northeast Asia**

**North Korean Delegation Attends Banquet**  
*SK240223 Beijing International Service in Korean*  
1100 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] Comrade Li Ximing, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, met with and arranged a banquet for a delegation of Workers' Party of

Korea functionaries on the evening of 20 November in Beijing. The delegation was headed by Comrade Ko Yun-mo, secretary of the South Hwanghae Provincial Party Committee.

The delegation arrived in Beijing on 11 November by invitation. During its sojourn in China, the delegation toured Beijing, Shanghai, and Qingdao. The delegation is to return home after touring Shenyang.

Ko Yun-mo stated that during the current visit, members of the delegation have witnessed the great successes the Chinese party and people have achieved in maintaining the four basic principles and in building the socialist characteristic of China. The delegation found successes to be greatly rejoiced over.

Comrade Li Ximing stated that China should make sustained efforts to advance construction in China at a higher speed and also summarize experience without interruption. Comrade Li Ximing has visited Korea many times as a Chinese delegate to the China-Korea Amnok River Supung Power Plant while working at the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power. He told the Korean friends that he has many friends in Korea whom he has known for a long time.

Ko Yun-mo, head of the delegation, said that the Korea-China friendship was provided by the leaders of the two countries and sealed in blood shed by the peoples of the two countries. He stressed that the Korean people will do their utmost to strengthen and develop this friendship and pass it along to future generations.

#### **Insurance Delegation Meets Kim Pok-sin**

SK240500 Beijing International Service in Korean  
1100 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Comrade Kim Pok-sin, vice premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Chinese People's Insurance Company headed by its director Qin Daofu on the evening of 21 November at the Mansudae Assembly Hall.

The five members of the Chinese People's Insurance Company arrived in Pyongyang on 15 November for a good-will visit to Korea upon invitation. During its sojourn in Korea, the members of the delegation toured the Pyongyang Metro, Sohae lockgate, and Panmunjom and various other places.

#### **Visit of DPRK's Yi Kun-mo's Discussed**

SK210509 Beijing International Service in Korean  
1100 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Station report on tours of PRC provinces by Yi Kun-mo, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council]

[Text] After Premier Yi Kun-mo arrived in Beijing on 9 November, he had official talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang. During the talks, Premier Yi stated that the

purpose of his visit to China was to further strengthen and develop friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, to meet Chinese leaders, and to grasp the success registered in China since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. It was Premier Yi Kun-mo's first visit to China in his capacity as premier.

Premier Zhao Ziyang stated that he welcomed Premier Yi Kun-mo's tours of various local regions of China. On 12 November Premier Yi toured Wuhan and Nanjing with Minister of the Railways Comrade Ding Guangen, who headed the group guiding the premier. Premier Yi Kun-mo received hospitality and a warm welcome everywhere he visited.

Wuhan is one of the heavy industrial bases of our country. Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Mao Zedong held historic talks twice in the city. Upon arriving in this city, Premier Yi Kun-mo said: Wuhan is a significant city that the people of the two countries of China and Korea can never forget.

On the morning of 12 November, Premier Yi Kun-mo toured the first steel plant of the Wuhan Steel Complex. Premier Yi who served as responsible secretary of the WPK Committee of Kangson Steel Complex and DPRK minister of the First Machine Industry Ministry, has rich experience in the steel and machine building industries. Premier Yi questioned workers at the steel plant in detail about production and management.

Wuhan Steel Complex is the first large-scale steel complex built after the founding of the PRC. It is equipped with modern production facilities. Premier Yi Kun-mo told the manager of the steel plant that he was very happy to visit the steel complex the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited in the 1950's. He extolled management work at the complex. After inspecting the steel complex, Premier Yi Kun-mo told a responsible functionary at the complex: I am really surprised at the proper management of such a large-scale steel complex.

Before leaving the complex, Premier Yi wrote in a record book his impressions of the complex: I wish workers at the Wuhan Steel Complex greater success with their work to implement the resolution adopted at the 13th Congress of the CPC and achieve the country's modernization.

On 13 November Premier Yi Kun-mo arrived in Nanjing by special plane, after winding up the visit to Wuhan. The people of Jiangsu Province have special feelings toward the Korean people, because President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il visited this city in the past. Jiangsu Province maintains friendly relations with Kangwon Province of Korea.

In the meeting with Premier Yi Kun-mo, Comrade Gu Xiulian, governor of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government, recalling his past visit to Kangwon Province in Korea, leading a delegation of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government, said: Today, I am very glad to meet Premier Yi Kun-mo here.

Premier Yi said: Jiangsu Province maintains friendly relations with Kangwon Province and these relations have become closer with each passing day. This proves the invincibility of Korean-Chinese friendship forged in blood.

While staying in Nanjing, Premier Yi Kun-mo toured plants and the Chang Jiang Bridge in Nanjing with Comrade Gu Xiulian and Comrade Ding Guangen. On the afternoon of 14 November, Premier Yi Kun-mo returned to his country after winding up the visit to our country. At the airport, he told Comrade Ding Guangen: During my current visit to the PRC I was able to directly witness the great success registered by the Chinese people since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and to directly feel the deep emotion of friendship of the Chinese people toward the Korean people. Our friendship is invincible. I will convey this emotion of friendship to the Korean people upon returning to my fatherland.

**RENMIN RIBAO Discusses Panmunjom Visit**  
*HK240729 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese*  
19 Nov 87 p 6

[Article by Zhao Yongtian (6392 0516 3944): "A Visit to Panmunjom"]

[Text] In the golden autumn season, when the paddy ripened and the fruit was fragrant, the Sino-Korean Friendship Delegation visited Panmunjom, which is situated on the 38th parallel. The delegation was accompanied by Korean comrades.

As soon as we ascended the Panmun court, we could see seven single-storied wooden houses arranged in a row from east to west. According to the briefing, the three blue houses in the middle were administered by U.S. troops, the four white ones on both ends were administered by the Korean People's Army, and the one in the center was used as a meeting place for both parties. On both sides of each house stood soldiers of the U.S. Army and the Korean People's Army facing one another and carrying loaded rifles. The atmosphere was a forbidding one. Such a tiny place was formerly occupied by a few ordinary people. However, it was world-famous in the early 1950's and became a "sensitive nerve" of the world. It was here that the longest armistice talks in the history of wars were held.

As a representative of the Sino-Korean side at the talks and a member of the Military Armistice Commission in those years, General Chai Chengwen, head of the delegation, joined in the "marathon" armistice talks, from

beginning to end. When he revisited the once familiar place 34 years after the signing of the "Korean Armistice Agreement" and saw the negotiating hall, as well as the barbed wire, the cement wall, and all the other things on the military demarcation line, they struck a chord in his heart. All sorts of feelings welled up in his mind. He said: "The Korean war has been the biggest local war since World War II. The Korean armistice talks were also without precedent in history. They were not armistice talks in which one country vanquished another and forced it to accept the humiliating terms of the other party. They were also different from the armistice talks among the imperialists which, having failed to fight a decisive war, carved up colonies in order to seek a temporary compromise. They were armistice talks which the U.S. aggressors could not but accept after being subject to the resistance and blows of the Chinese and Korean people."

When we stepped into the negotiation hall of the Military Armistice Commission, Chai Chengwen pointed at the five seats belonging to the Korean-Chinese delegation: "The second seat from the right was my regular seat at that time. I did not realize that it has been preserved till now!" At this, Tian Sheng, current member of the volunteers at the Military Armistice Commission, added: "Over the past several decades, we have held innumerable meetings here. Because the United States refuses to withdraw its troops, it has been difficult to ease the tensions in the Korean peninsula." All comrades present profoundly realized that Korea's being artificially split into two should not go on like this and that the Korean people should not continue to suffer the pain of family separation.

On our way back to Pyongyang, I constantly thought of General Chai Chengwen's remarks at Panmunjom and so I asked him to talk further about the prospects of peaceful reunification in Korea. With full optimism, the veteran fighter on the diplomatic front said: "President Kim Il-song's proposal to set up the Democratic Federated Republic of Korea has pointed out a correct direction and way for achieving the peaceful reunification of Korea. At the end of last year, the Korean Government proposed that North and South Korea should hold high-level political and military talks. This year, it again proposed troop withdrawal by stages. All these have opened up prospects for solving the Korean issue."

By this time, the sun had disappeared into the high mountain ridges in the distance. The evening breezes wafted songs which the Korean people sang after work, intermingled with the birds' twittering. A strong conviction welled up in my mind: The wheel of history will never stop rolling along. The 250-km-long snake-like protective screen made of cement will be torn down some day, the beautiful land stretching for 3,000 li will be reunited some day, and the 60 million Korean people will achieve great national unity some day!

### Southeast Asia & Pacific

#### **Sihanouk-Hun Meeting 'Implicitly Approved'** *HK24142 Hong Kong AFP in English 1132 GMT 24 Nov 87*

[Text] Beijing, Nov 24 (AFP)—China on Tuesday implicitly approved the first meeting between Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Phnom Penh's prime minister, Hun Sen.

"We have all around respected Prince Sihanouk and we never make any uncalled-for comment on what he intends to do or how he does it," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Sources close to Prince Sihanouk said in Paris that the former Cambodian monarch would meet Mr Hun Sen on December 2 in France for the first time since Vietnam sent troops into Cambodia in December 1978 to oust the Khmer Rouge regime, which was supported by China.

China has demanded a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia as a condition for improving relations with Hanoi.

Diplomats here say China has acted twice before—in 1984 and last June—to prevent meetings between Prince Sihanouk and Mr Hun Sen.

But China has not vetoed the December meeting, apparently after it obtained an important concession—that the minutes of the meeting be made public, analysts said.

That way Beijing can be sure that the prince will not sacrifice his Khmer Rouge allies in the Cambodian resistance movement, the analysts said.

#### **Gu Mu Leaves Canberra for Brisbane** *OW210744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0653 GMT 21 Nov 87*

[Text] Canberra, November 21 (XINHUA)—Visiting Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu and his party today left here for Brisbane, capital of Queensland state.

Gu Mu on Thursday morning called on Governor-General Ninian Stephen. Gu Mu told the governor-general that Chinese President Li Xiannian was looking forward to his China visit early next year.

In the afternoon, Gu Mu met with Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce John Button, Minister for Resources Peter Morris and Minister for Trade Negotiations Michael Duffy. They discussed the prospects for closer economic cooperation between the two countries.

Gu dwelled on the recently concluded 13th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and China's open policy.

Early in the day, Gu Mu met Deputy Prime Minister Lionel Bowen at airport and had discussions on issues of mutual interests.

On Friday morning, Gu Mu met with Senator Fred Chaney, the opposition spokesman for industrial relations.

Gu Mu and his party will conclude their Australia visit on November 24.

### Near East & South Asia

#### **Li Xiannian Leaves Pakistan After Stop-Over** *OW241022 Beijing XINHUA in English 0835 GMT 24 Nov 87*

[Text] Karachi, November 24 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Li Xiannian left here this morning after a night stop-over on his way home from a state visit to four West European countries.

He was accorded a warm welcome and send-off at the Karachi international airport.

President of Pakistan Ziaul Haq called the Chinese president from Islamabad and had a 10-minute conversation with him early this morning.

He asked Li to convey his best regards to Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping and party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang. He expected to see both of them in Beijing next year when he visits China.

Li said he and his wife would be very pleased to meet the Pakistan president and his wife in China next year. He also conveyed Deng and Zhao's regards to Zia.

Sind Provincial Governor Asharaf W. Tabani greeted and bid farewell to the Chinese president at the airport on behalf of Zia.

Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Tian Ding and Consul-General He Zhangming were also present on the occasion.

#### **Aid Sent to Afghan Refugees in Pakistan** *OW210747 Beijing XINHUA in English 1146 GMT 19 Nov 87*

[Text] Islamabad, November 19 (XINHUA)—China today provided a new batch of relief materials, including trucks, medicines, rice, cotton cloth and rubber shoes, to Afghan refugees living in Pakistan.

Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Tian Ding on behalf of the Chinese Government, here today handed over the relief goods to Syed Qasim Shah, minister for states and frontier regions and Kashmir affairs of Pakistan.

Tian said that China sympathizes with the Afghan people plagued by foreign aggression and joins the international community in alleviating the sufferings of the Afghan refugees.

Since the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in December 1979, over three million Afghan people have been forced to seek shelter in Pakistan.

Tian said that the Chinese Government and people firmly support the Afghan people in their just struggle against foreign aggression and for the restoration of their national independence, and urges the Soviet Union to implement the recent United Nations resolution on the Afghanistan issue.

The current UN General Assembly on November 10 once again passed a resolution by an overwhelming majority, the ninth during the past eight years, calling for immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

"We hope to see a fair and reasonable political settlement of Afghanistan issue at an early date so that the displaced Afghan refugees can return to their homeland in safety and dignity," the Chinese ambassador said.

The Pakistan minister thanked the Chinese Government and people for their relief materials and assistance provided to the Afghan refugees.

#### **Zhu Liang Fets Palestine Delegation**

OW201245 Beijing XINHUA in English 2008 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA)—A delegation from the Communist Party of Palestine led by Political Bureau member Na'im Abbas al-Ashhab was honored at a dinner here this evening.

The dinner was hosted by Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee.

The delegation arrived here Tuesday at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party.

#### **NPC Delegation Visits Northern Africa**

##### **Concludes Sudan Visit**

OW210851 Beijing XINHUA in English 0047 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Khartoum, November 19 (XINHUA)—China's National People's Congress delegation left here this afternoon for Morocco after a five-day visit to Sudan.

Wang Renzhong, head of the delegation and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, told reporters at the airport before leaving that the visit of the Chinese delegation "has achieved great success and attained the expected object."

During the visit, Wang Renzhong said, the delegation held talks with the Sudanese leaders on bilateral relations and the international issues of mutual concern. This visit has promoted mutual understanding and further strengthened the friendly relations between the two countries, he added.

Wang said, "We appreciate Sudanese Government's foreign policy of anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism, nonalignment, Arab-African unity and good-neighbourliness."

During the visit, the delegation also visited a textile and dyeing mill in Hasaheisa, 140 kilometers from Khartoum, built with the assistance of China. The delegation was warmly welcomed by the local officials and the leading members and workers of the mill.

Zin al-Hamed, supervisor of Sudanese Legislative Assembly, and Chinese Ambassador to Sudan Hui Zhen saw the delegation off at the airport this afternoon.

##### **Ends Tunisia Visit**

OW230843 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1435 GMT 22 Nov 87

[Text] Tunis, 21 Nov (XINHUA)—An NPC delegation headed by Wang Renzhong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, ended its 2-day visit to Tunis on 21 November.

During its visit, the delegation held talks with Sfar, president of the Tunisian House of Representatives. At the talks, Sfar praised the friendship between Tunisia and China as a great friendship and hoped for further development of amicable cooperative relationship between the two countries.

Wang Renzhong pointed out that the cooperative relationship between China and Tunisia is a friendly one, and development of this relationship accords with the interests of the people of the two countries.

The delegation visited Sudan before coming to Tunisia and will later visit Morocco and Libya.

##### **Visits Casablanca**

OW230959 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1700 GMT 22 Nov 87

[Text] An NPC Delegation headed by Wang Renzhong, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, arrived in Casablanca from Tunis on 21 November for a 10-day friendly visit to Morocco. On arrival, Wang Renzhong delivered a speech to the press. He said: The NPC

delegation came to Casablanca to seek friendship and to learn from Morocco. This visit will certainly further reinforce the amicable cooperative relationship between our two countries. The delegation came to Morocco after visiting Sudan and Tunisia, and will later visit Libya.

**CPC Official Meets Bangladesh Party Group**  
*OW221252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT  
22 Nov 87*

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA)—Zhu Liang, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) and head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, held talks here this afternoon with a delegation of the Bangladesh Jatiyo Party led by Shah Moazzam Hussain, general secretary of the party and deputy prime minister of Bangladesh.

The two sides exchanged views on issues of common concern including furthering the bilateral relations.

Zhu Liang hosted a dinner in honor of the delegation in the evening.

The delegation arrived here for a visit yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Party. The Bangladesh guests will also tour the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, northwest China.

**Beijing Reception Marks Bangladesh Army Day**  
*OW211551 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT  
21 Nov 87*

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA)—Brigadier General Anwar Hussain, defence attache of Bangladesh Embassy in China, gave a reception here this evening to celebrate the Bangladesh Armed Forces Day.

Xu Xin, deputy chief of general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, was among those present.

**Seypidin Meets Algerian Union Delegation**  
*OW201201 Beijing XINHUA in English 1120 GMT  
19 Nov 87*

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA)—Seypidin Aze, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here this afternoon a delegation from the General Union of Workers of Algeria, led by General Secretary Benlakhdar Tayeb.

Ni Zhifu, president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, held talks with the delegation in the morning and hosted a dinner in its honor in the evening.

**Sub-Saharan Africa**

**Sierra Leonean Delegation Leaves for Henan**  
*OW221157 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin  
1200 GMT 21 Nov 87*

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Excerpt] A parliamentary delegation from Sierra Leone satisfactorily concluded its visit to our province and left Hefei for Zhengzhou by plane this morning in the company of [name indistinct], member of the NPC Standing Committee.

Prior to the delegation's departure from the (Liyang) Guesthouse, Wang Guangyu, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, came to have some parting words with William Conteh, speaker of the Sierra Leonean Parliament. Speaker Conteh expressed his thanks for the warm hospitality accorded him by the leaders and people of Anhui Province, and, on behalf of [words indistinct], invited leaders of Hefei City to visit Sierra Leone. [passage omitted]

**PLA's Yu Qiuli Meets Zairian Army Official**  
*OW201135 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1623 GMT 18 Nov 87*

[Text] Beijing, November 18 (XINHUA)—Yu Qiuli, director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met here today with Monga-ya-Nzawi, general political educator of the Armed Forces of Zaire, and his party.

**West Europe**

**Li Xiannian Concludes Tour of West Europe**

**Li, Belgian King Address Banquet**  
*OW210159 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1540 GMT 20 Nov 87*

[Text] Brussels, 20 Nov (XINHUA)—King of Belgium Baudouin I held a grand banquet in the sumptuous palace here last night in honor of the visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian and his party.

King Baudouin and President Li Xiannian delivered eloquent speeches during the banquet.

In his speech, King Baudouin praised the long-standing friendly relations and cooperation between Belgium and China. He expressed the belief that all Belgian people are willing to cooperate with China and take part in China's great undertaking of modernization. He said: "China's modernization should be in its own style. At the same time, it is an integral part of a peaceful and progressive world."

He continued: "You belong to Asia while we are a member of the European Economic Community. However, our two countries have similar views on many issues in international affairs."

King Baudouin added: "This gathering with our distinguished guests is very timely, because Chinese leaders have just made some important political policy decisions which will determine the manner of China's development and the character of its foreign relations in the days to come."

In his speech, Li Xiannian recalled the history of friendly exchanges between the Chinese and Belgian peoples. He said: "The last 16 years prove that there is no fundamental conflict between the two countries or any hindrance to the development of bilateral relations. Both countries love peace, seek development, and share identical or similar views on major international issues. Economically, each can learn from the other's strengths to offset its own weaknesses, and cooperate for mutual benefit in many fields. There is a reliable foundation for the growth of a long-term and stable Sino-Belgian relationship."

On international issues, President Li praised Belgium for its efforts in promoting the unification of Western Europe, improving East-West relations, and safeguarding European security. He said: "China regards the development of its relations with Western Europe as an important part of its foreign policy. We are willing to develop friendly relations and cooperation with Western European countries on a basis of joint efforts to safeguard peace and promote cooperation for our mutual benefit. We hold that the expanding cooperation between China, which follows an independent foreign policy, and Western Europe, which seeks unification and self-strengthening, is not only beneficial to those countries but also an important factor in strengthening world peace and stability."

Chinese Vice Premier Qiao Shi also attended the banquet.

More than 200 people were present at the banquet, including Belgian Prime Minister Martens, Foreign Minister Tindemans, and other Belgian officials and celebrities.

President Li Xiannian and King Baudouin held private talks prior to the banquet. Brussels Mayor (Bruwon) held a reception at City Hall today honoring President Li Xiannian and his party. The president and the mayor made eloquent speeches during the reception. Mayor (Bruwon) said that the recent CPC 13th National Congress displayed "China's determination to march forward on the road of modernization in a spirit of efficiency, unity, and peace." President Li Xiannian spoke highly of the contributions made by Brussels to promoting friendly exchanges between China and Belgium.

Gifts were exchanged between the guests and the hosts during the reception.

#### 'Text' of Li Speech

HK231325 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese  
21 Nov 87 p 6

[Report: "Li Xiannian's Speech at Banquet Hosted in His Honor by King of Belgium"]

[Text] Brussels, 19 Nov (XINHUA)—Today, King of Belgium Baudouin I held a grand banquet in honor of visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian. The following is the text of the speech made by President Li Xiannian at the banquet in his honor:

Your Majesties, the King and the Queen, ladies and gentlemen:

I am very grateful and delighted to be invited by the King of Belgium to come to visit your beautiful country. Although China and Belgium are far apart, the excellent relations between our two countries have made us like close neighbors. The warm and friendly speech made by His Majesty the King of Belgium a moment ago embodies the sincere feelings of the Belgian people toward the Chinese people and reflects the Belgian people's sincere wish to strengthen Sino-Belgian friendship and cooperation. Here, on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, and in the name of my wife and myself, I would like to express my sincere thanks to Your Majesties the King and the Queen, the Belgian Government, and the Belgian people.

The Chinese people have always had high respect for the Belgian people. Historically, the Belgian people trained many outstanding astronomers, physicists, chemists, painters, artists, and so on, and have made outstanding contributions to human civilization. During the Second World War, the Belgian people carried out heroic struggles against the foreign aggressors to safeguard their national independence. Since the end of the Second World War, the Belgian people have developed a pioneering spirit, have made great efforts, and have built their country into a highly developed industrial nation. Many Belgian industrial departments are world famous for their special characteristics. Belgium has been making vigorous efforts to safeguard world peace and promote international cooperation, and has been playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. We deeply appreciate the achievements made by your country in all fields.

The friendly exchanges between the Chinese and Belgian peoples can be traced back several centuries. Belgian science and technology spread to China at a very early time. During the 1920's and 1930's, many Chinese youths, who were determined to save and develop their country, came to study in Belgium. Many of those youths later became the mainstay of our country's scientific and

technological circles. In 1961, the Queen Mother Elizabeth traveled a long way to visit our country and made important contributions to the further development of Sino-Belgian relations. Since Belgium and China established diplomatic relations in 1971, both official and unofficial exchanges between Belgium and China have been rapidly developing over an unprecedented range. The leaders of our two countries have exchanged visits many times. In particular, the successful visit paid by Your Majesties the King and Queen to our country in 1981 pushed our bilateral relations to a new height. The trade volume between our two countries has grown by about 20 times. The area of economic and technological cooperation and exchanges between our two countries has also been continuously expanding. Moreover, we highly appreciate Belgium's relatively open attitude in carrying out technological transfer to China. Experience over the past 16 years has proved that there is no fundamental conflict between China and Belgium, and that there is no hindrance to the development of Sino-Belgian relations. Both our countries love peace and seek development, and both our countries share identical or similar views on major international issues. So, economically, each of can learn from the other's strong points to offset its own weak points. Our two countries can carry out cooperation on a mutually beneficial basis in many fields. So, there is a reliable foundation for the growth of long-term and stable Sino-Belgian relations. I firmly believe that with both countries jointly showing concern and making greater efforts, Sino-Belgian relations of friendly cooperation will certainly be carried to a new and higher stage.

Belgium, which is situated in the center of Europe, has made unremitting efforts to promote the unification of Western Europe, improve East-West relations, and safeguard European security. China regards the development of its relations with Western Europe as an important component of its foreign policy. We are willing to develop friendly relations and cooperation with West European countries on the basis of joint efforts to safeguard peace and promote cooperation for our mutual benefit. We hold that expanding cooperation between China, which follows an independent foreign policy of peace, and Western Europe, which seeks unification and self-strengthening, is not only beneficial to the two countries but is also an important factor in strengthening world peace and stability.

The Chinese people are presently making every endeavor to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. The policy of reform and opening up is the basic policy we have adopted in order to realize this goal. Over the past 9 years, this policy has greatly promoted our country's economic development, has brought many benefits to our people, and has therefore been warmly welcomed by the people of our country. The recently convened 13th CPC National Congress summed up our experiences and achievements in carrying out the policy of reform and opening up. The congress decided to continue to speed up and deepen the reform of the economic structure;

further open our country to the outside world; and begin to carry out the reform of the political structure which conforms to the reform of the economic structure and the process of further opening our country to the outside world. The implementation of this policy will enable us to rapidly develop the social productive forces of our country, further improve the material and cultural lives of our people, and create more favorable conditions for cooperation between our country and other countries. The leading bodies elected by the 13th party congress are younger in average age, and this will also help to guarantee the stability and continuity of our country's foreign and domestic policies.

It is 6 years now since Your Majesty the King of Belgium last made a visit to China. My wife and I sincerely welcome Your Majesties the King and Queen to visit China again to see the changes in various fields of our country.

Now, I propose a toast:

To the continued development of the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Belgium;

To the prosperity of the Kingdom of Belgium and the happiness of the Belgian people;

To the health of Your Majesties the King and Queen;

And to the health of all the friends present here!

#### Li Visits Antwerp 21 Nov

OW231323 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
2230 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Recorded report by station reporter (Liu Zhengming) from Brussels]

[Text] President Li and his wife Lin Jiamei have spent 3 days in Belgium. They and their entourage went to Antwerp by car on 21 November. With his arrival, President Li brought the Chinese people's friendship to the city. The front of the Antwerp City Government Building was decorated with dozens of national flags from various countries, with a Chinese national flag hanging right in the middle. Mr (Kersh), the mayor of Antwerp, held a solemn ceremony to welcome President Li and his entourage.

Antwerp is the hometown of Belgian Foreign Minister Tindemans. President Li thanked Tindemans for accompanying him on his visit to the city. The busy activities in the streets of the city proved that Antwerp was the second largest city in Belgium. Mayor (Kersh) said to the guests: Belgium, especially the city of Antwerp, has traditional friendship with China. The two countries have extensive contacts in economic, cultural, and other fields. Antwerp and Shanghai have become sister cities.

The two countries have jointly set up the (?Bell) Telephone Company in Shanghai, the (Yangshen) Pharmaceutical Company in Shaanxi, and a Sino-Belgian maritime shipping company. Some 350 Chinese students are currently studying public media management in Belgium.

President and Mrs Li, and Vice Premier Qiao Shi, later took a boat tour of the port of Antwerp, which was busy with container ships and [words indistinct] from various countries. Mayor (Kersh) remarked that China's population is a few hundred times that of Belgium, and its territory is 300 hundred times larger than Belgium. He hoped that Li Xiannian, after he returns home, would tell the Chinese people that he spent a day of friendship in Antwerp. He said that would make the people of Antwerp feel honored.

#### Further on Li's Visit

For further reportage on the visit to Belgium by President Li Xiannian, including his meeting with Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, see the Benelux section of the 23 November West Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

#### West Europe Tour Reviewed

HK231004 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE  
in Chinese 0917 GMT 22 Nov 87

[By reporter Li Wei (2621 0251)]

[Text] Brussels, 22 Nov (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Tomorrow, PRC President Li Xiannian will conclude his visit to France, Italy, Luxembourg, and Belgium and will return to China. He is the first senior Chinese leader to make foreign visits after the 13th CPC National Congress, and his visit is a major part of China's efforts to develop relations with Western Europe. Thus, there are many things worth mentioning about his visit to the four European countries.

This was not a mere courtesy state visit by the head of state of China, but a visit with substantial content. During the visit, three major agreements were signed: The Sino-French agreement on governmental finance; the third 3-year Sino-Italian financial, economic, and technological cooperation agreement; and the Sino-Belgian agreement on civil judicial cooperation. In addition, the Chinese leader also held intensive political talks on a wide range of issue with the leaders of the Western European countries; this increased mutual understanding, trust, and confidence in cooperation. Li Xiannian's visit was indeed fruitful.

On many occasions, Li Xiannian mainly briefed the Western European leaders on the important decisions made by the 13th CPC Congress; reiterated China's policy of carrying on reform and opening up and China's independent and peaceful foreign policy; and explained China's position on a series of major international

issues, including the possible U.S.-Soviet agreement on short- and medium-range missiles. His speeches attracted close attention and won general appreciation from the European governments and public opinion.

They were particularly glad to see the rejuvenation of the CPC top leadership—one of the major achievements of the 13th party congress—and held that this was a major means of maintaining the stability and continuity of China's current policies. At the same time, both sides found more common points, especially more identical and similar points in their positions on major international issues. Both sides agree that although China and Western Europe are widely separated by geographical position and have different social conditions, they are situated in basically the same international environment and have no interest conflicts. They basically share the same interests, so with China and Western Europe strengthening their cooperation in today's multipolar world, world peace will be better guaranteed.

The Chinese president solemnly expressed China's policy and hope for developing its relations with Western Europe; this was rather inspiring and appealing. He repeatedly stressed that China attaches great importance to developing friendly and cooperative relations with Western European countries on the basis of jointly maintaining world peace and on the basis of mutual benefit. He said: "China sees the development of its relations with Western European countries as a major component of its foreign relations." "Strengthening the cooperation between China—which pursues an independent foreign policy of peace—and a united and strong Western Europe will not only be beneficial to their respective development, but will also be a major factor for world peace and stability."

This position of China is certainly welcomed by the four European countries, and all their leaders expressed willingness to accept China's hope for strengthening cooperation. In their minds, "China is a country that should not be neglected." In fact, in the past 2 years, Western European countries have obviously increased the exchange of opinion with China, and more senior European leaders have visited China.

Further advancing China's cooperation with the four European countries in the economic and technological fields was another major purpose of Li Xiannian's trip. The positive attitude of the four countries in this regard was also noticeable. French President Mitterrand expressed a representative opinion by saying: The French people understand the far-reaching significance of China's reform policy, and believe that a strong, prosperous, and open China will be a key factor for maintaining the world balance. We also feel it is necessary to help China and to strengthen our unity with China, which is looking toward the future. As long as China puts forth a request, France will always be ready to respond by providing manpower, material, and technological assistance.

In view of the fact that a small number of people in the West were not aware of the actual conditions in Xizang and made some erroneous comments on the Xizang issue, Li Xiannian gave detailed explanations on this issue. He emphatically pointed out that the Dalai's so-called "human rights" in fact means restoration of serfdom in Xizang, and that the previous serf system in Xizang was even darker and more cruel than that of the European Middle Ages. Under such a system, there would be no "human rights." He also expressed indignation at the action of a very small number of people in the U.S. Congress to interfere in China's internal affairs, and denounced these people as "extremely arrogant and presumptuous."

Of course, some of the viewpoints expressed by Li Xiannian during his visit had already been understood by the four European countries, but the exchange of opinion through face-to-face talks obviously deepened and broadened mutual understanding. Therefore, people have every reason to believe that the influence and role of the Chinese head of state's first visit to the four European countries will certainly become more obvious in the future.

#### **Departs Brussels for Home**

OW231205 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1145 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Brussels, November 23 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Li Xiannian left here today for home by a special plane after winding up his five-day visit to Belgium.

Belgian King Baudouin I, Prime Minister Wilfried Martens, Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans and Foreign Trade Minister Herman de Croo went to the airport to see the Chinese leader off.

Extending thanks to the Belgian hosts for their hospitality, President Li expressed satisfaction with his current visit. King Baudouin I also congratulated President Li on his successful Western European tour.

During his five-day stay in Belgium, President Li was received at the Royal Palace by the Belgian king. He also had separate talks with Prime Minister Martens for an exchange of views on international issues of mutual interests and bilateral relations.

Returning home on board the same plane was also President Li's entourage including Vice Premier Qiao Shi.

Belgium is the last leg of President Li's Western European trip which includes France, Italy and Luxembourg.

#### **Tour Called 'Complete Success'**

OW231846 [Editorial Report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 23 November in its "National News Hookup" program carries a 6-minute video round-up report on Li Xiannian's trip to France, Italy, Luxembourg, and Belgium.

The video begins with a wide shot of the guard of honor in the city of Mons, capital of the southern province of Hainaut in Belgium, followed by shots of Li Xiannian reviewing the guard together with the governor of Hainaut Province. Following this are shots of Hainaut's governor and Li Xiannian delivering speeches at a reception, in which they hail the developing China-Belgium relations. Close-up shots of Li's wife, Li Jiamei, and China's Vice Premier Qiao Shi are also shown.

A report on Li Xiannian's interview with journalists in Belgium on 22 November then follows. The camera shows medium shots of Li Xiannian shaking hands with journalists and later sitting on a sofa while answering their questions through an interpreter. The announcer, in a report over video, says that during the interview, Li Xiannian urges Vietnam and the Soviet Union to withdraw their troops from Cambodia and Afghanistan; calls on the Soviet Union to pull its troops out of Mongolia; and criticizes some foreigners, including some U.S. congressmen, for "supporting the activities of the Dalai clique designed to separate Xizang from the motherland and for interfering with China's internal affairs."

A report follows on Li Xiannian's meeting at the Chinese Embassy with Overseas Chinese, Chinese students, and the staff of the Chinese Embassy in Belgium on the afternoon of 22 November. The video shows Li Xiannian shaking hands and having a group picture taken for the occasion.

Following this is a report on the conclusion of Li Xiannian's European trip and his departure from Brussels for home on 23 November. The video shows a CAAC passenger jet on the ramp, and Li Xiannian, Lin Jiamei, and Qiao Shi shaking hands and bidding farewell to the Belgian hosts, including Belgian King Baudouin I and Prime Minister Wilfried Martens. The video also shows a medium shot of Li Xiannian and Lin Jiamei boarding the plane and waving at those who are seeing them off at the airport.

A roundup report follows on Li Xiannian's tour to the four countries, showing closeup and medium shots of him and his entourage meeting and exchanging views with the leaders of the four nations and various scenes of the banquets and meetings during his trip.

According to the announcer, Li Xiannian's visit to the four Western European nations has been a "complete success." He says that "President Li Xiannian has held meetings with the leaders of the four Western European nations, shared identical or similar views with them on

the international situation and on issues of safeguarding peace and promoting development, and made contributions to maintaining world peace."

**Ye Fei Meets Overseas Chinese From Netherlands**

OW221416 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1056 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA)—Ye Fei, vice-chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee and chairman of the NPC Overseas Chinese Committee, met here today with Woo Che Kwang, president of the Association of Overseas Chinese Residing in the Netherlands, and Zhu Liang Jie, council member of the association.

Ye Fei wished the visitors a pleasant stay in China.

**Worries on Trade Deficit With Austria Noted**

HK230430 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT) in English 23 Nov 87 p 1

[By staff reporter Wang Yanping]

[Text] Interest in the rapidly growing trade between China and Austria and a desire to diversify forms of cooperation drew 100 businessmen to a one-day seminar last week in Beijing.

The China Trade Seminar, organized by China International Economic and Technical Cooperation Consultants and Voest Alpine Intertrading, brought together 10 representatives of Voest Alpine and 90 officials and businessmen, mainly from Chinese trading companies and government departments.

The participants were pleased that total trade volume last year reached a record high. But the Chinese side was worried about the imbalance in favour of Austria and sought ways of boosting bilateral trade.

"The seminar, the first held by our company in China, itself expresses our specific interest in the Chinese market," said Siegfried Purer, President of Voest Alpine Intertrading. "We want to sell as much as possible, but we are also ready to buy as much as possible, considering China's deficit."

Although the total value of bilateral trade last year was \$209 million, Chinese exports totalled only \$16 million, said Tao Bailiang from the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. Up to June this year the total value was \$151 million, of which Chinese exports constituted \$11 million, he said.

Xu Dayou, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, said at the opening ceremony, "Total exports from China accounted for 0.27

percent of the total of Austria's imports, and China's deficit is still growing." He said he was pleased that the seminar would explore different ways to develop economic relations.

Austria's figures for last year's trade differ slightly from those provided by China because of different methods of calculation. The total trade volume between the two countries last year hit \$300 million and the value of imports from China to Austria last year was about \$70 million, including imports of Chinese products through third countries, according to Alfred Mayer, commercial councillor to the embassy in Beijing.

"The trade imbalance is a fact, and such is the case of China with other European countries," he said. "But this stems from the fact that China is in the process of realizing the four modernizations, which need a large amount of imports."

However, Austria is trying to buy more Chinese products for its domestic market and to find other ways to purchase goods from China and re-export them to third countries since Austria is only a small market of 7.5 million people, according to Mayer.

Last year Voest Alpine purchased \$2 million worth of electric motors produced by a Shanghai manufacturer and then re-exported them to France and other European countries, said Gerhard Michael Wenger, senior manager of Voest Alpine.

China mainly imports from Austria paper, technology and machinery in the fields of metallurgy, coal, textiles, forestry and food. Austria purchases from China textiles, mineral products, chemicals and food. Voest Alpine Intertrading, a subsidiary of Voest Alpine (VA), is the largest trading company in Austria and one of the largest trading partners of China, according to the foreign trade ministry.

VA accounted for 20 percent of Austria's \$300 million exports to China, according to Gerhard E. Grabner, VA's Beijing representative.

During the seminar the 100 businessmen were divided into six groups to consider Chinese policies, the steel trade, machinery, industrial products, methods of barter trade and counter-trade, and transport and insurance.

A contract to set up a citric acid plant in Zhanjiang, Guangdong Province was signed in September between Zhanjiang and VA, according to Grabner.

The factory, with a designed annual production capacity of 5,000 tons of citric acid, is the first to be financed with an Austrian government loan. It will use \$14 million of a 6 billion schilling (about \$500 million) loan granted by the Austrian Government with a concessional interest rate of 4.5 percent.

The Chinese side will use the loan to pay for the machinery and knowhow provided by VA.

Thirty other projects have been proposed by the Chinese trade ministry to use the rest of the loan. One of the most important is the expansion of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Corporation, whose annual production capacity is to be increased by 3 million tons of steel. A contract will probably be signed in 1989, Grabner said.

### East Europe

#### Li Ximing Meets SFRY Official, Delegation

OW240006 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1214 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA)—Li Ximing, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC), met and gave a dinner for Milan Pancevski, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, and his party here this evening.

Li briefed the Yugoslav guests on the 13th National Congress of the CPC.

The Yugoslav guests arrived here from Korea this morning. They are scheduled to leave here for Tokyo tomorrow.

#### Ye Fei Attends CSSR Ballet Performance

OW231924 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1522 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA)—The Pavel Smok Chamber Ballet Group in Prague, Czechoslovakia, made its debut here this evening.

Founded in 1975, the group is good at performing short pieces of ballet.

Most of the items the group presented today are composed by Czechoslovaks and involve a wide range of subjects and forms, including "pure" dances without plots, dramatic ballet and humorous comedy.

Among those present were Ye Fei, vice-chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee and Zdenko Cheben, Czechoslovak ambassador to China.

#### 1988 CSSR Trade Protocol Signed in Beijing

OW211028 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0844 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA)—A goods exchange and payment protocol between China and Czechoslovakia for 1988 was signed here today after week-long negotiations by trade officials of the two countries.

Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Wang Pingqiang and Czechoslovak Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Jiri Nemec signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin, who attended the signing ceremony, had a 30-minute discussion with the visitors on new opportunities for expanding bilateral trade.

#### PRC-Romania Trade Protocol Signed in Beijing

OW221410 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1054 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, November 20 (XINHUA)—A goods exchange and payment protocol between the Chinese and Romanian Governments for 1988 was signed here today.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin and Romanian Minister of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation Ilie Vaduva signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

Vaduva and his party are scheduled to leave Beijing for home tonight at the end of their visit to China.

#### Wang Meng, Delegation Begin East Europe Tour

OW210827 Beijing XINHUA in English  
2011 GMT 19 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, November 19 (XINHUA)—A five-member delegation led by Chinese Minister of Culture Wang Meng left Beijing today for a 19-day official visit to Romania, Poland, and Hungary at the invitation of the cultural affairs departments of the three countries.

### Latin America & Caribbean

#### Zheng Tuobin, Delegation Depart for Cuba

OW221741 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1630 GMT 22 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA)—A Chinese Government economic and trade delegation led by Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, left here this evening for Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban Government.

While in Cuba, the Chinese minister will exchange views on expanding the bilateral economic and trade relations with his Cuban counterpart Ricardo Cabrisas Ruiz. Besides, he will also sign a Sino-Cuban trade agreement for 1988 and other related documents.

Among those seeing the delegation off at the airport was Rolando Lopez del Amo, Cuban ambassador to China.

**Volume of Trade With Latin America Expands**  
*OW240111 Beijing XINHUA in English*  
1141 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA)—The annual volume of trade between China and Latin America now tops two billion U.S. dollars, said today's Overseas Edition of the "People's Daily".

China now has trade relations with all Latin American countries. Before 1978, the trade volume with these countries fluctuated between 105 and 660 million U.S. dollars, but the figure hit a record 2.569 billion U.S. dollars in 1985.

In addition to traditional items such as foodstuff, textiles and local specialties, China now exports petroleum and petroleum products, coal, ships, machine tools, tractors and nonferrous metals products to Latin America.

**RENMIN RIBAO on Brazil-U.S. 'Trade Conflict'**  
*HK210931 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese*  
17 Nov 87 p 7

["Commentary" by *Renmin Ribao* reporter Wu Zhihua (0702 1807 5478): "The Focus of the Trade Conflict Between Brazil and the United States"]

[Text] Brazil, 14 Nov (*Renmin Ribao*)—On 13 November, U.S. President Reagan approved a measure imposing trade sanctions on Brazil, including a large increase in the tax on some goods imported from Brazil and a halt to the import of some computer products from Brazil. This is to compel Brazil to change its policy of protecting its information industry.

This U.S. move has evoked strong repercussions in Brazil. On the same day, the Brazilian Foreign Ministry issued a statement denouncing the U.S. Government move as "ridiculous" and saying that Brazil will not change its existing position. President Sarney has already asked departments concerned to make representation to GATT and to study measures for imposing counter-sanctions on goods imported from the United States. As a result, the trade conflict between Brazil and the United States has again sharpened.

The cause of the Brazilian-U.S. trade conflict is that Brazil has adopted a policy to protect its own information industry. In 1984, the Brazilian Congress formulated a law for 8 years that protects the information market and information products which Brazil's domestic enterprises are technically capable of manufacturing. The adoption of this law at once encountered strong opposition from the United States, which accused Brazil of violating "the principle of free trade" between the two countries. In the past year or so, the Brazilian and U.S. Governments have conducted diplomatic negotiations on several occasions. The United States has continuously exerted pressure, but Brazil has not yielded, thus intensifying the trade conflict.

The information industry has developed faster than any other industry in Brazil in the past few years. Computer technology has been extensively used in Brazil's departments of banking, statistics, industrial design, agricultural science, commerce, aviation, munitions, and scientific research. In view of the fact that these fields are closely linked with the country's security and development, Brazil regards it as an urgent need to raise the level of its information industry as quickly as possible to prevent long-term dependence on the import of computer products.

Brazil's information industry has developed to a considerable size. At present, the country has over 300 national enterprises and 30 joint ventures in this field. With the exception of software, for which Brazil still depends on imports, the small and medium-sized computers and accessories manufactured by these enterprises have basically met the needs of the country. The output value of the computer industry is increasing by 30 percent each year. Last year, the output value of the information industry was \$4.6 billion, nearly 2,250 percent above that of 1977. Evidently, Brazil's decision to protect its mini-computers, small and medium-sized computers, and other electronics products conforms with the country's existing needs and long-term national interests.

The United States is Brazil's biggest trading partner, and the trade volume between the two countries is about \$12 billion. Because of their leading position in this field, U.S. information products were sold everywhere in Brazil in the past and they earned great profits. After Brazil formulated its information law, the United States' export of computers was restricted. It was estimated that these restrictions have caused the United States to lose \$1.5 billion, with another \$8 billion in losses over the next 5 years. In addition, U.S. foreign trade deficits have increased drastically in the past few years, and the United States has used this as a pretext for imposing trade sanctions on Brazil. This move is also one of the measures to shift its crisis to the developing countries in order to reduce the pressure of domestic public opinion.

In the face of U.S. accusations, Brazil has all along reaffirmed that it will not change its existing policy. Some people in Brazil's political and economic circles have pointed out that the volume of computers imported from the United States is very limited and is negligible as far as the tremendous U.S. trade deficits are concerned. Moreover, why should Brazil import computers since it already has the ability to produce them?

The Brazilian-U.S. trade conflict essentially reflects one aspect of the struggle of monopoly and counter-monopoly in the field of science between the developed and the developing countries. The United States has endeavored to maintain its superiority in science and technology and to sell its technological products to Brazil. But Brazil badly needs to develop its economy, science, and technology in order to shake off its dependence on other countries. Although there will be many difficulties, the trend of demand for progress in science is irresistible in Brazil.

**Li Peng Named Acting Premier of State Council**  
*HK240755 Beijing XINHUA in English 0750 GMT*  
24 Nov 82

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA)—Li Peng was appointed the acting premier of the State Council today after Zhao Ziyang resigned from China's premiership.

The 23rd meeting of the Sixth National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee passed a resolution today approving Zhao's resignation and his suggestion that Vice-Premier Li Peng be made the acting premier.

The approval for Zhao's resignation will be presented to the first session of the Seventh NPC for confirmation.

According to the resolution, Zhao Ziyang's suggestion was approved that Li Peng be appointed the acting premier to exercise the authority as premier and direct the work of the State Council until the premier is chosen at the first session of the next NPC.

During the meeting, President Li Xiannian had submitted Premier Zhao Ziyang's proposal of resignation from premiership and appointment of Vice-Premier Li Peng as acting premier for approval.

**Li Addresses NPC Committee**  
*OW241150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1113 GMT*  
24 Nov 87

["Resolutely Follow Basic Political Line of 13th Party Congress, Says Acting Premier" — XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA)—Acting Premier Li Peng said here today that he would resolutely follow the basic political line laid down at the 13th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, which was convened Oct 25 - Nov 1.

He also said that he would adhere to the four cardinal principles (socialist road, Communist Party leadership, people's democratic dictatorship, and Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought), and to the policy of carrying out various reforms and opening to the outside world while continuing to maintain the political situation of stability and unity, pursue, as always, the country's independent foreign policy, and do his best to accelerate the country's modernization drive.

Li Peng made these statements at the closing ceremony of the 23rd meeting of the Sixth National People's Congress immediately after he was appointed acting premier of the State Council.

"I sincerely thank the NPC Standing Committee members for their confidence in my capability," he said.

He added, however, that he would have much to learn in performing his duties as the acting premier and that the job would not be an easy one. "Since I have been entrusted with the responsibility, I will try my best to work hard and accumulate experience so as to meet the challenges ahead," he said.

Speaking on the country's current situation, the acting premier said economic development should be further stabilized and various reforms should be deepened.

With regard to the reform of the political structure, he said it was necessary to make preparations for the streamlining of state organizations, while continued earnest efforts will also be required to develop education, science, technology and culture, and to promote socialist ethics.

"A lot of things are waiting to be done and the tasks facing us are not easy," he said, adding that "we should tackle them in a bold, prudent and earnest way."

The acting premier also said that "during his premiership, Zhao Ziyang had provided effective leadership, which has contributed a lot not only to China's economic reforms and its efforts to open wider to the outside world, but also to the development of the country's economy as a whole."

"We should all learn from his working style and follow his example," Li Peng said.

Speaking on the work of the government, Li said that the duty of governments at all levels is to loyally and wholeheartedly serve the people. In their work, it is imperative to continue to develop democracy and feel the "pulse" of the people more effectively by opening more channels of dialogue so as to win their support," Li Peng said.

He also said he hoped the NPC Standing Committee, whose membership includes many renowned veterans and experts, both in and outside the Communist Party, would continue to "guide, support, criticize and supervise" the work of the State Council.

**NPC Praises Li Peng**  
*OW240950 Beijing XINHUA in English 0910 GMT*  
24 Nov 87

["Acting Premier Gets High Hopes From Parliament Members"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA)—Li Peng was praised as a qualified choice for the acting premier by China's parliament members and his appointment was viewed as helpful to China's reforms and open policy.

The 23rd meeting of the Sixth National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, China's parliament, approved today Zhao Ziyang's resignation from the premiership and his suggestion that Li Peng be appointed the acting premier.

While discussing the proposals, the committee members regarded Zhao's resignation as needed by China's reality, embodying the principle of separating the party from the government put forward by the party's 13th Congress, and as helpful to strengthening the party's leadership and China's reforms in various fields.

The committee members said that Zhao Ziyang achieved great success in managing China's affairs during his tenure of premiership. His resignation would allow him to focus more energy on party affairs, since he has a heavy work load now as the general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party.

Committee member Ye Lin said that Li was qualified as the acting premier since he was promoted from the grassroots and had administrative experience at both State Council and ministry levels.

Another member Lu Ji said Li Peng excelled himself in managing education, science and technology and his appointment would benefit this country and, especially, exert important influence on the development of these areas as well as China's economy.

Sun Jingwen, also a committee member, said that Li had an excellent scientific and technological background and was an expert in administrative and party affairs.

He said with emphasis that in recent years Li was always in the forefront handling the firefighting, rescue work, student demonstrations and other emergencies, showing his leadership capabilities.

Committee members also cited Li's performance in developing the nation's energy, education and environmental protection to demonstrate his pragmatic and responsible qualities and abilities in scientific management.

Many committee members placed high hopes on Li Peng that he would carry on the fine work styles of Premier Zhao Ziyang and the late Premier Zhou Enlai, and establish himself as a good premier trusted by the people of the whole nation.

#### **Peng Zhen Supports Appointment**

OW241130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1107 GMT  
24 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA)—It is right for Zhao Ziyang to recommend Li Peng to be acting premier of the State Council because he is qualified for the post, Peng Zhen said today.

Following the acting premier's speech, Peng Zhen expressed congratulations on behalf of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC) at today's closing ceremony of the 23rd meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee.

"Li's speech showed the acting premier is practical and realistic, modest, and earnest," said Peng Zhen, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, "and his spirit of serving the people's heart and soul, and his sense of responsibility for the party and country's cause can be seen through his words."

Peng Zhen believes that the State Council will carry on the political line of the party and country, and policies and principles during Li Peng's term as acting premier, and the chairman said that the NPC Standing Committee will exercise its right under the Constitution to help and support to the State Council.

Peng Zhen agreed with Li Peng who said that it is imperative to adhere to the four cardinal principles and policies governing China's reform and opening to the outside world in accordance with the party's basic line mapped out at the 13th National Party Congress.

In addition to approving the draft of a village committee draft law and procedural rules, today's meeting also accepted Wang Zhaoguo's request to resign from the NPC Standing Committee. Wang now is acting governor and deputy governor of southeast China's Fujian Province.

The decision to accept Wang's request is in line with the NPC's basic law, which states no NPC Standing Committee member can simultaneously hold a post in state administrative, judicial or procuratorial departments.

#### **XINHUA Profiles Li**

OW240924 Beijing XINHUA in English 0847 GMT  
24 Nov 87

["Li Peng, China's Acting Premier" — XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA)—The 23rd session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress approved today Zhao Ziyang's resignation from premiership and his proposal for appointing Li Peng, 59, as acting premier.

Li Peng, who has been vice-premier of the State Council since 1983, was elected into the top leading body of the Chinese Communist Party — the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party — at the first plenary session of the party's 13th Central Committee on November 2, this year.

With a higher education background, Li Peng is a specialist, knowledgeable of modern management and administration. He has also concurrently served as minister in charge of the State Education Commission since 1985.

Li Peng was born in October 1928 in Chengdu City, Sichuan Province. He joined the Communist Party in 1945 at the age of 17.

After 1941, Li Peng studied at the Natural Science Academy in Yanan, Yanan Middle School and Zhangjiakou Industrial Institute. In 1948, a year prior to the founding of the People's Republic, he was sent to study in the Moscow Power Institute and acted as chairman of the Association of Chinese Students in the Soviet Union during his study there. After returning to China in 1955, he worked as chief engineer and director of two large power plants in Northeast China and as deputy chief engineer in the Northeast China Electric Power Administration.

After 1966, he acted as director of the Beijing Electricity Power Administration. Despite the turmoil of the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976), Beijing and Tianjin were ensured of a normal supply of electricity.

In the 1979-1983 period, he served as vice-minister and minister of power industry and first vice-minister of water conservancy and power resources.

Li was elected a member of the party Central Committee at the party's 12th National Congress in 1982 and a member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the party Central Committee in the Fifth Plenum of the party's 12th Central Committee in 1985.

Since 1983, he has been serving as vice-premier and a member of the leading group under the party Central Committee in charge of finance and economy to supervise such industrial sectors as energy, transportation and raw material supply. There has been rapid development in recent years in those economic sectors vital to the national economy but with a relatively late and fragile development before.

Li has often appeared on the sites of disasters. In the summer of 1982 when the Yellow River swelled to threaten the safety of the surrounding area, Li was in Qinghai Province directing the battle to prevent the high tide from damaging the Longyangxia Dam, the largest in the upper reaches of the river. He went to Heilongjiang Province, northeast China, to participate in directing the fight to put out the forest fire in the Da Hinggan mountains last May.

He also appeared on the construction sites of the Qinshan Nuclear Power Plant in Zhejiang Province and the Daya Bay Nuclear Power Plant in Guangdong Province.

He studied the location of the plants and worked out the computer programs for evaluating cost, profit, waste recovery and duration of Qinshan, China's first nuclear power station.

Once asked by a Western journalist whether he was "pro-Soviet," Li said, "I am a Chinese and a member of the Chinese Communist Party. I act only on the party's line and in the interests of my country."

Li Shuoxun, Li Peng's father, was one of the members who joined the party in the primary stage and was one of the participants in the Nanchang Uprising, an armed rebellion led by the Communist Party in 1927. He was killed in Hainan Island by the Kuomintang when Li Peng was three. In 1939, the late Premier Zhou Enlai had 11-year-old Li Peng sent to Chongqing to study.

According to people close to him, Li is an avid reader. He is good at Russian and has taught himself English. His wife is also an electrician. The couple has two sons and a daughter.

#### AFP Views Appointment

HK241044 Hong Kong AFP in English 1032 GMT  
24 Nov 87

[By Bernard Degioanni]

[Text] Beijing, Nov 24 (AFP)—Li Peng's appointment Tuesday as interim premier will restrict Deng Xiaoping's reformist team in pushing ahead with economic reforms agreed during the recent Chinese Communist Party congress, analysts here said.

"It's a little like forcing the reformists to accept a wolf among the sheep," said one diplomat.

Mr Li, 59, is considered pro-Soviet by many Western diplomats, but this is because he studied in the Soviet Union rather than through his reservations towards the reform policy launched in 1979.

A conservative and the adopted son of the late prime minister Zhou Enlai, Mr Li advocates a more centrally-planned economy than the liberal one pushed by Mr Deng and his reformist supporters.

As acting head of government until March, when China's parliament is due to confirm the appointment, Mr Li will have to do his best to rationalise the economy, especially in the obsolete industrial sector, Western economic experts said.

"The rationalisation should notably lead to more rigour in the execution of projects outlined in the five-year plan, better distribution and stricter control on government loans to enterprises," said one expert.

Mr Li can point to the fact that the economic balance sheet of his predecessor, reformist party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang, and his team has not matched the promises made.

Although people are generally better off under the reforms, they have also led in eight years to bigger public debt, annual inflation of more than 10 per cent and, unexpectedly, a loss of confidence among foreign investors subjected to the whims of a pervasive bureaucracy.

"The state must confront growing public discontent in the face of price hikes that it cannot halt except by subsidising basic consumer products to keep them within the price range of most people," said one Western expert.

China also faces other difficult problems, such as energy shortages in industrial centres, lack of productivity in enterprises, poor quality manufactured goods and poor sea, rail and land communications.

"There are currently no miracle formulas for China, whose only exportable products, like textiles and primary products, are subjected to quotas or face saturated world markets," said an expert.

"Mr Li will try hard to put the house in order," said another expert.

"He will say the time for dreaming is over and that, without work, nothing is possible. He will act pragmatically, while the reformers often gave more importance to words than deeds," the expert added.

Western diplomats here believe Mr Li's appointment will not lead, in the short term, to big changes for China.

"Once again, everything will depend on the power relationship that emerges in the (Communist Party) now that a new team is in place," a diplomat said. "The retirement of old leaders has left the conservative clan without its most representative members, but this might not last long."

In January, the regime was shaken by its worst political crisis in 10 years, giving the upper hand to conservatives hostile to the scale and pace of reform and wary of too great an opening of the country to the West.

But, 10 months later, the reformists have again taken up the reins.

A precarious balance remains, as shown by the composition of the Standing Committee, the party's supreme decisionmaking body, of which two members, Mr Zhao and Hu Qili, are reformists, and two others, Mr Li and Yao Yilin, are conservatives.

But, like Mr Li, Yao Yilin, 70, is an expert on the economy, a sector not under the general secretary's control, making more delicate the role of referee Mr Zhao will presumably have to adopt in his bid to succeed Mr Deng.

#### **Zhao Letter Suggests Successor**

OW241257 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1201 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, 24 Nov (XINHUA)—Application of Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, to resign from premiership and his suggestion on appointment of Vice Premier Li Peng as acting premier

President Li Xiannian:

Since I have been elected general secretary of the CPC Central Committee at the First Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, please accept my resignation as premier of the State Council.

I suggest that Vice Premier Li Peng be appointed acting premier to exercise authority as premier and direct the work of the State Council until a premier is chosen at the First Session of the Seventh NPC.

Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council

14 November 1987

#### **Li Xiannian Message on Zhao**

OW241514 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1204 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, 24 Nov (XINHUA)—President Li Xiannian's message to the NPC Standing Committee:

To the Standing Committee of the NPC:

Premier Zhao Ziyang of the State Council proposes that in view of the fact that he was elected General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee at the 13th CPC National Congress, he be relieved of the premiership; and that Vice Premier Li Peng be appointed acting premier and direct the work of the State Council until the premier is chosen at the First Session of the Seventh NPC. This proposal is hereby submitted for approval.

[Signed] Li Xiannian, president of the PRC.

15 November 1987.

#### **NPC Action on Zhao, Li**

OW241313 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service  
in Chinese 1134 GMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, 24 Nov (XINHUA)—Decision of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress

(Adopted on 24 November 1987)

Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, has submitted to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress for deliberation and decision a request by Zhao Ziyang, Premier of the State Council, to resign from the post as premier of the State Council and a proposal on appointing Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council, as acting premier of the State Council. After deliberation, the 23d Session of the Standing Committee of the 6th National People's Congress has adopted the following decisions:

1. Agree to Zhao Ziyang's resignation from the post of premier of the State Council, and will submit this to the first session of the seventh National People's Congress for confirmation.

2. Agree to a suggestion by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, that until a candidate for the premier of the State Council is decided at the First Session of the Seventh National People's Congress, Li Peng, Vice Premier of the State Council, be appointed acting premier of the State Council to discharge the duties and exercise the powers of premier and lead the work of the State Council.

#### **NPC Standing Committee Ends Session**

OW241237 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 24 Nov 87

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] The 23d Meeting of the 6th NPC Standing Committee closed this afternoon at the Great Hall of the People.

The meeting passed a resolution of the NPC Standing Committee approving Zhao Ziyang's resignation as premier of the State Council. The approval will be presented to the First Session of the Seventh NPC for confirmation. The meeting also decided to approve the suggestion of Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, that Vice Premier Li Peng be appointed acting premier of the State Council to exercise authority as premier and direct the work of the State Council until a premier is chosen at the First Session of the Seventh NPC.

Comrade Li Peng attended today's session and delivered a speech. He said: Today the NPC Standing Committee decided to approve Comrade Zhao Ziyang's suggestion that I assume the post of acting premier of the State Council. I am deeply aware of the importance and difficulty of this duty. He said that, since comrades have placed great trust in him, he will do his utmost to work and study hard, accumulate experience, and strive to improve his work, with fewer failings.

Li Peng said: During my tenure as acting premier of the State Council I will, together with other members of the State Council, firmly and faithfully implement the basic line formulated by the 13th National Party Congress; uphold the four cardinal principles; persist in conducting

reform and opening to the outside world; continue to maintain the political situation of stability and unity internally and, as in the past, pursue China's independent diplomatic policy of peace externally; and actively promote our country's socialist modernization under the leadership of the party Central Committee.

Li Peng said: With regard to present work, further effort should be made to stabilize the economy and deepen our reform. In reforming the political structure, we should make good preparations for the structural reform of state organizations. We should also continue our earnest efforts to develop the causes of education, science, technology, and culture and to build socialist spiritual civilization.

Li Peng said: During his premiership of the State Council, Comrade Zhao Ziyang provided effective leadership, which has contributed a lot to China's reform and opening to the outside world, as well as its economic development. We should learn from his good workstyle and emulate his good example.

He said: The duty of our people's government at all levels is to loyally and wholeheartedly serve the people. In our work we should continue to carry forward democracy and open more channels of dialogue, so as to promptly learn from the people's voice and opinions and win their support. This is a reliable guarantee for the successful work of our government at all levels.

Li Peng said: The NPC Standing Committee is a pool of a large numbers of veteran comrades and experts, both inside and outside the Communist Party of China, who have rich experience and brilliant views. It is hoped that these comrades will continue to guide, support, criticize, and supervise the work of the State Council.

Chairman Peng Zhen extended congratulations to Acting Premier Li Peng in behalf of the NPC Standing Committee. He said the NPC Standing Committee holds that it is appropriate for Comrade Zhao Ziyang to recommend Vice Premier Li Peng to be appointed acting premier of the State Council. Comrade Li Peng is capable of shouldering this heavy task. Peng Zhen said: The speech made by Comrade Li Peng today is a manifestation of his attitude of seeking truth from facts, being conscientious and responsible, faithfully serving the people heart and soul, and being modest and prudent. We believe during his tenure as the acting premier he will be able to lead the State Council to implement the line, principles and policies of the party and state. Peng Zhen said the NPC Standing Committee, acting within the authority empowered it by the Constitution, will continue to support and assist the State Council in its work.

The session adopted the Organic Law of the Villagers' Committees of the People's Republic of China for trial implementation. This law, which contains 21 articles, defines the purpose, nature, and task of the villagers'

committees. It will go into effect on a trial basis on 1 June, 1988. The session adopted the Rules of Procedure for the NPC Standing Committee. The rules will come into effect on the day they are promulgated. The session also adopted the NPC Standing Committee decision to approve the report made by its Legislative Affairs Commission on the reexamination of and suggestions on the laws promulgated before the end of 1978. It also adopted two reports on the examination of the proposals made by the NPC deputies, which the Presidium of the Fifth Session of the Sixth NPC had referred to the Nationalities Committee and the Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee for their deliberation.

In accordance with the NPC Organic Law, the session decided to accept the request of Wang Zhaoguo to be relieved of the membership of the Standing Committee of the Sixth NPC and to report the decision to the NPC for the record.

Vice Chairman Chen Pixian presided at the meeting. Other Vice Chairmen present in the meeting included: Geng Biao, Peng Chong, Zhu Xuefan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Banzen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, Seypidin Aizezi, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Huang Hua and Chu Tunan.

Zheng Tianxiang, president of the Supreme People's Court, and Yang Yichen, procurator-general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, attended the meeting as nonvoting members.

#### **Village Committees Discussed**

OW231611 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT  
23 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA)—The establishment of village committees on the principles of democracy and autonomy is an important step in China's reform of its political set-up. Peng Zhen said here today.

Peng, chairman of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, made these remarks in a report to the ongoing 23rd meeting of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee.

The Draft Village Committee Law, now being examined by the meeting and a draft related Neighborhood Committee Law, Peng said, are two important laws for making China's more than one billion people the real masters of the country.

The realization of the people's autonomy through the establishment of the village and neighborhood committees will reflect the attainment of genuine democracy, the 85-year-old NPC chairman said, adding that this will have "an important and far-reaching significance in doing away with the bad influences of the survivals of feudalism and developing socialist democratic centralism".

Since the task is a hard and long-term one, the chairman emphasize China needs to make patient, intensive and painstaking efforts instead of being satisfied with mere formalism in carrying it out.

Apart from the Draft Village Committee Law, the participants also discussed revised draft rules of procedure at today's meeting, which heard reports by two vice-chairmen of the NPC Law Committee who respectively explained the law and rules.

While discussing the rules of procedure, many NPC Standing Committee members suggested the committee establish a kind of debating system to allow as many ideas as possible on a subject to be aired before a decision is made, and that the committee should voice its opinions on important issues in both foreign and international affairs.

A time limit for state organs to answer inquiries put forward by the NPC Standing Committee should also be stipulated, many members said.

The State Council and its departments should report important events to the NPC and its Standing Committee for deliberation and approval, proposed Wang Jinling, a Standing Committee member.

Altogether, 31 NPC Standing Committee members voiced their opinion on further revision of the Village Committee Law.

#### **Adopts Rules of Procedure**

OW241333 Beijing XINHUA in English 1126 GMT  
24 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA)—The rules of procedure for China's supreme legislature were passed at the 23rd meeting of the Sixth National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, which closed here today.

The rules, which also went into effect as of today, spell out 33 procedures governing the convening of meetings, the deliberation of proposals and work reports, the addressing of inquiries and speeches as well as methods for voting for the NPC Standing Committee.

Some legal analysts here said that in the making of these rules, lessons are drawn from the experiences of previous NPC Standing Committees, the present one in particular, and the ways in which parliamentary sessions are conducted in many other countries.

These rules are the first such effort to democratize the work of the NPC Standing Committee, and are designed to ensure that legislators exercise their power according to the law, and to promote the legislature's efficiency in conducting its business, the analysts commented.

According to the rules, the Standing Committee will convene bimonthly and call interim meetings if needed. Such meetings will only be held, however, if over half of the committee members are present. In addition, all members must be informed of the date of convening and major issues to be discussed seven days prior to the meetings.

The leading members of the State Council, the Central Military Commission, the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate and one leading member from the provincial legislatures will be allowed to attend the NPC Standing Committee meetings, but will not enjoy voting privileges. If necessary, some NPC deputies concerned will also be invited as nonvoting attendants.

The rules also set a time limit of 15 minutes for each member to speak during panel discussions in order to give more members a chance to air their comments on various work reports presented to the committee meetings.

Draft laws will be explained to members before preliminary deliberation on them begins. Further consideration of the draft laws will be made by the law committee on the basis of the members' suggestions. The results will then be reported to the next or future standing committee meetings.

To ensure the supreme legislature's legal supervision over the work of the government, the rules stipulate that ten or more members will be allowed to jointly address written inquiries to the committee dealing with issues relating to the Supreme Court, the Supreme Procuratorate, the State Council and its ministries and commissions. This will be allowed while the meetings are in session.

The Standing Committee will also have the right to form special committees, when it assumes necessary, to investigate the proposals on its agenda and make decisions based on reports from the committees.

#### **New PLA General Chief of Staff Named**

HK240007 Hong Kong TAI KUNG PAO in Chinese  
24 Nov 87 p 1

[Dispatch: "Chi Haotian Appointed Chief of Staff, Yang Baibing To Take Over General Political Department"]

[Text] According to informed sources in Beijing, following the lowering of the average age of the CPC leadership at the 13th party congress, the same process is also taking place in the leadership of the PLA, and there is to be a reshuffle in its three general departments: the General Staff Department, General Political Department, and General Logistics Department.

According to the sources, Chi Haotian, 61 years old, currently Commander of Jinan Military region, will take over from Yang Dezhi as Chief of the General Staff.

Yang Dezhi, who is now 77, became chief of staff in March 1980. Yang Baibing, Political Commissar of the Beijing Military Region, is to take over from Yu Qiuli as head of the General Political Department. Yu Qiuli, known as the one-armed general, is now 73. Zhao Nanqi (some 50 years old), the Deputy Director of the General Logistics Department, will take over as chief of the department from Hong Xuezhi (74 years old).

According to the sources, these appointments have already been signed by Central Military Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping and made known within the army. It is believed they will soon be announced publicly. According to the sources, Hong Xuezhi will serve as full-time deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission. It is at present unknown whether Yang Dezhi and Yu Qiuli will be assigned to some new task.

#### **Commentator Urges Self-Reliance, Hard Work** HK2401816 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 24 Nov 87 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Let the Whole People Rise Up To Realize the Great Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation—On Carrying Out Arduous Pioneering Work Through Self-Reliance"]

[Text] On 14 November, this newspaper published an editorial on providing education for the entire party in the basic line of the initial stage of socialism. Our commentator's article "Fixing Our Eyes on Reality" published on 17 November stressed that while conducting education in the basic line, our attention should primarily be focused on education in national conditions. Our commentator's article published on 19 November "Having our Eyes on the Development of Productive Forces" dwelt on the key content of education in the basic line—"one center, two basic points." Today, we intend to talk about another important part of education in the basic line during the initial stage: Carrying forward the spirit of hard struggle in the entire party and among people of the whole country to carry out arduous pioneering work through self-reliance.

The basic line of the party during the initial stage of socialism has set us a magnificent goal: Building our country into a prosperous, democratic, civilized, and modern socialist country. On what should we rely to achieve this ideal which the whole nation has yearned for day and night? We should rely on the spirit of hard struggle for carrying out arduous pioneering work through self-reliance.

Just like "one center and two basic points," carrying out arduous pioneering work through self-reliance as an important content of the party's basic line during the initial stage of socialism is a major program of lasting importance for administering our country on the basis of correctly understanding our country's national conditions. The basic national condition—that our country is in the initial stage of socialism—has shown that we have

just started the undertaking of socialist construction, and that we are in the stage of carrying out pioneering work. As Comrade Zhao Ziyang pointed out in his report delivered at the 13th congress, this stage is a "stage of gradually getting rid of poverty and backwardness," and a stage of "letting the whole people rise up to carry out arduous pioneering work, and to realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation." Conducting education in the basic line, understanding our basic national conditions, and defining "one center and two basic points" eventually boils down to the spirit of carrying out arduous pioneering work. With such a spirit, we can explore the way forward to accomplish various tasks put forward by the 13th CPC National Congress.

Some people might say: We have made great achievements in economic construction, and the living standard of our people has been markedly enhanced. Why should we still advocate the spirit of hard struggle? It is true that over the past 9 years, we have made great achievements in reform. Our gross national product, state financial revenues, and the average incomes of urban and rural residents have been roughly doubled. All sons and daughters of the Chinese nation, who have personally experienced the great changes over the past 9 years, and have contributed their efforts to them, have every reason to feel very happy about the historical changes in our motherland. However, we should soberly realize that ours is a populous country starting from a poor foundation, and that our economy is still very backward. As far as per capita GNP is concerned, those of the main developed countries are about 30 times our levels. The gap in per capita national income is even greater. That of the main developed countries is about 100 times our level. All these are practical conditions in our country in the present stage. Using high-flown words and bragging will not help to narrow this gap and catch up with the level of developed countries. Nor is it possible to pin our hopes on windfalls, or rely on the kindness of other countries to help us realize our modernization. We can only rely on our own efforts, carry out hard struggle, act in an earnest and down-to-earth manner, and quietly put our shoulders to the wheel so that we can be progressively closer to our goals. There is no way to avoid this.

Of course, we stress arduous pioneering work through self-reliance today under the new historical conditions of reform and opening up.

Today, what we mean by self-reliance is that we should base ourselves on self-reliance, and rely on our own efforts to build our country. It in no way means locking our doors against the world. Once self-reliance is mentioned, some comrades might think of "acting like an overlord behind closed doors." It is understandable for them to do so. During a certain period of history, we did view self-reliance lopsidedly, and wrongly regarded it as synonymous with locking our doors against the world. This led to seclusion, ignorance, and backwardness. We drew a bitter lesson in this regard. Today, we have made achievements in reform and opening up. History will

never repeat itself. The contemporary world is an open world. No country can achieve development under the condition of seclusion. Our purpose in advocating self-reliance is to call forth the great force of the Chinese nation more effectively in the course of further opening up to the outside world, and to make our contribution to the development of China and the world. Therefore, self-reliance and opening up are not opposites. They are mechanisms of benign development, which are merged and integrated in the course of socialist modernization.

Our purpose in stressing arduous pioneering work is to arouse the great enthusiasm and spirit of creativeness of the people of various nationalities throughout the country to contribute to the undertaking of modernization, rather than lowering the living standard of the people, and singing the same old tune of "glorious poverty," and "the poorer, the more revolutionary." Comrade Deng Xiaoping has repeatedly pointed out: Poverty does not mean socialism. Our purpose in carrying out reform and construction is to cast off the label of poverty. Of course, our country has not yet been fully developed, and we still lack sufficient financial and material resources. The contradiction that total social demand exceeds total social supply has not yet been completely eased. We cannot improve or enhance people's livelihood too hastily and too rapidly. We should proceed from reality and do what we are capable of. All comrades should realize that freeing ourselves from poverty should be based on the development of production and commodity economy, and long-term and persevering struggle. The more arduous struggles we carry out in a down-to-earth manner, the greater certainly of our success in improving people's livelihood.

Viewing the contemporary world as a whole, we know that those who are engaged in the modernization program of their countries should be enthusiastic about the cohesive force for construction and development. With such a cohesive force, we will be able to clench our teeth to overcome crises during difficult periods. After becoming prosperous, we will still be able to carry out arduous struggles to make new progress. The spirit of carrying out arduous pioneering work through self-reliance as advocated by the party's basic line during the initial stage of socialism precisely contributes to such great cohesive force. In the process of studying the basic line of the party during the initial period of socialism, we should positively carry out arduous struggle, give play to this great cohesive force, and realize the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation.

#### More on Self-Reliant Spirit

OW 2401105 Beijing, XINHUA in English 0713 GMT  
23 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA)—A front-page commentary in today's *People's Daily* called on the nation to strive to rejuvenate a spirit of self-reliance and hard work.

The commentary said the Communist Party of China has stated that during the primary stage of socialism the goal is to build a prosperous, democratic, civilized, and modern country and, to achieve this ideal, the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle should be adhered to.

Self-reliance and hard work represent the important contents of the basic line during the primary stage of socialism, and it is a major program to run the country that has been acquired through understanding actual conditions in China and indicates the country is still in the primary stage of socialism.

The paper noted that state revenue, gross national product (GNP) a average income for residents have all doubled since the reforms began 9 years ago.

Noting that China is a country with a huge population and a weak economic base, the paper said China's GNP is about 30 times less than the major developed countries and its national income about 100 times less.

"To narrow this gap and catch up with the levels of the developed nations, we have to rely on our own efforts and work hard and in a down-to-earth way and have no any other choices.

By self-reliance, we mean to rely on ourselves and rely on our own strength to build our own country but by no means to return to a closed-door policy, which once lead to a backward, ill-informed and ignorant country.

In fostering self-reliant efforts, we will radiate the great strength of the Chinese nation in the course of further extending the scope of opening to the outside world, so as to contribute more to the development of China and the rest of the world.

By advocating "hard work, we want to make the people more enthusiastic about the modernization drive, but not lower the people's living standards."

Divorce from poverty is based on the development of the economy and is a sustained struggle. "The harder we struggle, the better people's living standards will become," the commentary said.

**Schools Lecture on Primary Stage of Socialism**  
OW231554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1455 GMT  
23 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA)—Lectures on the theory of the primary stage of socialism in famous institutions of higher learning here in the Chinese capital, *Xinhua* learned today. [sentence as received]

The theory was explained in detail at the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. The correct understanding of the present historical stage of Chinese

society is considered of prime importance for building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and is the essential basis on which the on-going economic reform depends.

Li Yining, a professor in the Economics Department of Beijing University, has become a busy man since he first began to give lectures on the theory last July. About 4,000 students from Beijing University and some other universities have attended his lectures.

Early in 1984, Professor Li began doing research on the theory of the primary stage of socialism and his idea has been confirmed by the party Central Committee, and he has since become a well known economist in China.

Lectures on the theory are also being given in five departments in Qinghua University. At the request of students, Qinghua University will broadcast lectures on the primary stage of socialism to its more than 10,000 students by the end of November.

"I have never seen so many students interested in Marxist economic theory in my 30 years of teaching experience," said Li Yining.

Lin Tai, associate professor of economics in Qinghua University, says students are interested in the new theory because it provides a well-thought-out and convincing synthesis of theory and practice.

Lu Hao, a third year student in the Economic Management Department of Beijing University, said that Li Yining's lecture has helped him better understand some of the measures taken in the course of China's economic reform. Things like money and technical markets and issuing stocks and bonds are inevitable with the development of socialized mass production and the commodity economy. A socialist country can and should take advantage of them.

Lu believes that over the next 100 years there will be plenty of work to do in putting the theory to work, and he wants to be a part of that process.

Yang Zhigang, a fourth year student in Qinghua's Mechanics Department, is interested in the establishment of the competitive employment system. "With this system," he said, "Qinghua graduates are sure to have a good chance in the examinations for employment and promotion, and we would therefore make greater contributions to the country's economic construction."

**Peng Zhen's Inscription for Medical Group**  
OW240047 Beijing XINHUA in English 1321 GMT  
24 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (XINHUA)—China set up a Preventive Medical Association here today.

Speaking at the setting-up inauguration, He Jiesheng, China's vice minister of public health, said: "Preventive medicine is a course that requires only a small investment but brings a big return, and this is in line with China's actual conditions."

She said that, along with social development, modern medicine has been changing from biological to biological-psychological-social medicine, and this requires public health work to expand from physiology to psychology and sociology, and from medical treatment to comprehensive and multi-oriented preventions.

Since the founding the People's Republic of China in 1949, the Chinese Government has formulated the guideline for public health work: "Prevention first". A national network, interrelated with disease prevention, medical treatment, scientific research, and medical education has taken shape in China; and many infectious diseases, such as smallpox, the plague, venereal diseases, and leprosy have been eliminated or decreased and under control.

The newly-formed Chinese Preventive Medical Association will conduct academic activities in the fields of disease prevention, health care, maternal and child care, and endemic diseases, said a spokesman for the meeting.

It will also work on the application of recent scientific research successes in preventive medicine, advise for China's strategy of health development, organize preventive medical publications, and popularize preventive medical knowledge.

Peng Zhen, chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee, wrote an inscription for the meeting to set up the association: "Develop preventive medicine and improve people's health."

**Ulanhu Speaks at World Acupuncture Conference**  
*OW240335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1053 GMT*  
23 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA)—The world's first acupuncture and moxibustion conference sponsored by the World Federation of Acupuncture-Moxibustion Societies just opened in Beijing.

The 4-day meeting will host about 1,500 acupuncturists from over 50 countries who represent more than 70 acupuncture organizations.

Ulanhu, China's vice president, Hu Ximing, the federation's chairman, and Dr H. Nakajima, regional director for the West Pacific Region of the World Health Organization, all made speeches at today's opening ceremony.

"China, with a history of thousands of years, is the birthplace of acupuncture and moxibustion, which has been playing an important role in traditional Chinese medicine and contributing to China's prosperity," Ulanhu said.

"Acupuncture and moxibustion have spread to more than 120 countries and its effectiveness and scientific value have been universally acknowledged," he added.

The Chinese Government has always been concerned about, and supported, the development of traditional Chinese medicine, including acupuncture and moxibustion, and will continue efforts in these areas, the vice president said.

This afternoon, eight well-known Chinese and foreign acupuncturists gave lectures on acupuncture technique, anaesthesia, and instruments.

Later during the conference, participants will take part in four discussion groups on papers covering the clinical study of acupuncture and moxibustion, acupuncture anesthesia, and documented cases.

An exhibition on scientific and technological achievements in traditional Chinese medicine, acupuncture, and moxibustion equipment, and advanced foreign medical supplies is also part of the conference.

**New Play Portrays Deng Xiaoping's Deeds**  
*HK240400 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English*  
24 Nov 87 p 5

[By Liu Ruhua and Wang Jiangang]

[Text] The famous deeds of veteran Chinese revolutionaries and martyrs are celebrated in a new play, "The Huaihai Campaign" being staged at the China Theatre in Beijing. It is the first time that Deng Xiaoping has been portrayed as the leading character in the theatre.

Presented by the General Political Department Modern Drama Troupe of the People's Liberation Army, the play centres on the second of the three decisive campaigns fought in the Chinese People's War of Liberation. The campaign from 1948 to 1949 wiped out the elite forces of the Kuomintang [KMT] regime and quickened its downfall.

Before the campaign, the Central Military Committee headed by Mao Zedong has worked out the overall plan for the campaign and appointed Deng Xiaoping as head of the Front Committee with Liu Bochong and Chen Yi as its members.

But when the plan is put into operation, the Front Committee decides that some changes ought to be made. But Mao is reluctant to accept their proposal, which leads to conflict.

This conflict forms the focal point of the play.

The Front Committee sends two telegrams to the Central Military Committee stating their views, but both are rejected. This leaves them with two choices, either to mechanically carry out the original plan which is not in accordance with the changing situation, or insist on their own views and then possibly face the risk of dismissal.

At this critical moment, Deng Xiaoping steps forward, deciding to send a third telegram in his own name. Then, he is joined by the other two members of the committee.

The two-and-a-half-hour play has 17 scenes to attempt the difficult task of presenting the whole campaign in a comprehensive and realistic way. However, thanks to the ingenuity of the director and actors, the play gives its audience a magnificent picture of this piece of history.

In the play, the leaders of both sides are depicted true to life. They are more convincing than the stereotyped images in movies and plays in the past.

For many years, Mao was revered like a god, but in this play he is portrayed as a human being. He flies into a rage when offended and after his anger subsides he is willing to be corrected.

The play also delves into the contradictory inner world of Chiang Kai-shek. As a leader, he is arrogant and imperious before his subordinates. But as a father, when he is alone with his second son, he shows love and compassion.

It also shows how Mao's military and strategic thinking comes out of the collective wisdom of the high-ranking PLA military officers. In particular, the elaboration on the three telegrams embodies the Party's democratic work style.

To intensify the artistic impact of the play, Wang Shouren, the director, has made good use of the modern stage facilities and combined realism with romanticism.

Numerous PLA soldiers devote their lives to the battle of Nianzhuang, one of the fierce battles of the campaign. With a patriotic song providing the music, a road covered with red flower petals appears on the setting screen, symbolizing how the blood of soldiers has been shed for their country.

The revolving stage is used to portray symbolically the rise and fall of Chiang Kai-shek. He arises from the orchestra pit when he is still powerful and descends from the stage with a walking stick in his hand, when his elite forces have been wiped out and are on the verge of collapse.

To reflect the war-weariness of the KMT soldiers, skeletons appear on the setting screen crying for an end to the war to one of their commanders.

"Now, many drama troupes have graduated on to more serious pursuits and those which had held on to old formulas have declined in popularity," said the play's director. "Furthermore, tastes have changed and we must change our plays to keep pace with what our audiences want."

The central character, crucial to the whole play, is Deng Xiaoping, played by Wang Shouren, the director himself, who resembles him in appearance. "I couldn't merely content myself in taking after Deng in appearance, more importantly, I had to do so in spirit," he said.

Deng has experienced ups and downs throughout his political career. "So, as an actor, it's very hard for me to give full expression to the rich inner world of this great statesman, particularly his complicated state of mind before making weighty decisions," Wang said.

In the play, before deciding to send the third telegram, Deng is pacing to and fro in the room, with a cigarette between his fingers, lost in deep thought.

To present the audience with a convincing "Deng Xiaoping," Wang would pace up and down in his room every night, trying to figure out what was really on Deng's mind at the time. He read books, watched documentary films, visited the Military Museum and talked to those who worked with Deng at the time.

The 47-year-old director has been working in the artistic circles for almost 30 years. He has directed more than 30 plays and played in even more. He has also directed and taken part in many television films and radio plays.

**LIAOWANG Views Civil Service System**  
*HK240143 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS*  
*EDITION in Chinese No 46, 16 Nov 87 pp 4-6*

[Article by Gu Yunchang (7357 0061 2490): "China To Gradually Implement the Civil Service System"]

[Text] According to authoritative sources, at present, the design for the overall plan of one of the important contents of the reform of the cadre personnel system of cadres in China—the civil service system—has basically been completed. This reform will gradually be implemented soon.

In recent years, China has carried out many experiments and explorations in the reform on the cadre personnel system. It has adopted some important measures such as implementation of the policy of "making cadres revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent," abolishing the existing lifelong tenure system for leading cadres, and instituting practices whereby cadres are ready to accept a higher or a lower position, and old cadres are replaced by

new. These measures have accumulated beneficial experiences for further deepening the reform of the cadre personnel system, and have also promoted the development of various specializations.

However, in general, there are still great defects in the cadre personnel system in China. For instance, due to the fact that the term "state cadres" is too general—it includes doctors, teachers, technical people, personnel of state organizations, and so on—and these "state cadres" lack scientific classification and management, the cadre management power has been too centralized and personnel management has been divorced from general management. Besides, the management methods are old and unitary, and have thus hindered the development of capable people; the management system is not perfect, and there is no legal concept in choosing personnel. These defects have caused two serious problems that China has long been unable to solve: One is that young and outstanding people cannot show their talent. The other is that malpractices in choosing personnel cannot be avoided. This situation has very greatly hindered extensive development and rational employment of outstanding people, and has also dampened the enthusiasm and creativity of cadres of various ranks. As a result, the entire personnel system lacks the vitality and vigor that it should have.

In reforming the cadre personnel system, "state cadres" have to be rationally classified, the present situation of centralized and unitary management should be changed, and a system of scientific classification management should be established. Besides, the present practice of managing all party and government cadres in a single way should be abolished and various management systems with different characteristics should be formed. Moreover, the present situation in which there are no democratic and legal concepts in choosing and managing personnel should be changed, and the method of managing personnel affairs of cadres according to laws and the method of open supervision of cadres should be put into practice. This is a difficult and heavy duty.

As the scope of the reform of the cadre personnel system is very wide, we cannot carry out all-round measures to solve these problems. The present focal point of the reform of the cadre personnel system is to establish a civil service system. This means to formulate laws and regulations of personnel management, and use scientific management methods to manage the civil servants who are exercising state administrative power and carrying out official duties for the state. If the administrative personnel carrying out official duties can be better managed under a new personnel management system, this reform will play an exemplary role in reforming the personnel system of various sectors and industries in China.

To effectively manage the country, besides a comprehensive scientific administrative organization, an energetic and stable administrative management team with higher

qualifications should also be set up. The establishment of a civil service system is advantageous to raising the quality of government staff, concentrating a group of outstanding people to manage the country, training experts in government affairs and management experts that have both ability and political integrity, overcoming bureaucracy and the decline of efficiency, guaranteeing flexibility and high efficiency of the administrative command system and the stable and continual implementation of policies, and realizing long-term stability and security. Besides, it is also advantageous to the formation and development of an equal competition environment that can give able people the opportunity to show their ability, and is essential to the development of socialist commodity economy, to correcting the long-existing incorrect style of work in choosing government staff, and to promoting continuous improvement of economic construction, social development, the style of work of the party, and social atmosphere. Moreover, it is also advantageous to separating civil servants from the existing cadre force and to establishing a relatively independent management system for implementing scientific management that can serve as a breakthrough point in gradually setting up a party affairs management system, and a management structure and system in other state organs, enterprises, undertakings and units, bearing their characteristics in each case. Thus, we can turn personnel management into a democratic, scientific, and legalized affair.

Conditions are now ripe for the establishment of the civil service system in China. The indications are: Economic structural reform has continuously been deepened, and political structural reform has unfolded; and the readjustment of government responsibilities and reform of administrative organizations under the principles of separating party from government functions and separating government from enterprise functions has created the essential conditions for the establishment of this system. Besides, the preliminary achievements of the useful exploration of reforms in the personnel system have induced departments and areas to break through many old constraints and ideas, and thus the actual mental and psychological capability of people to support reform has been raised. The just indignation of the masses toward incorrect style of work in personnel management and their enthusiastic expectations regarding the reform in the personnel system are the social base for the implementation of this system. Moreover, the fine atmosphere of "respecting knowledge and respecting able people" has just begun to form, the cultural quality of cadres of various ranks has continuously improved, and the contingent of intellectuals has continuously been expanded. The 10 million intellectuals in China are the guarantee for the implementation of this system.

In China, the term "state civil servants" refers to the personnel exercising state administrative power and performing public duties of the state. These people can be divided into two categories: The first category is civil

servants engaged in government affairs. They are managed according to the constitution and organic laws, and are government leading personnel that have definite terms of office. The other category is vocational civil servants. They are managed by the state civil servant regulations or the state civil servant laws, and are government administrative personnel that have permanent terms of office.

Civil servants engaged in government affairs are mainly responsible for guiding political orientation and principles and making administrative decisions. They play an important role in correctly implementing the line, guiding principles and policies of the party and state. They should have good political quality, leading ability, and a strong mass base. In general, they should be recommended by Party organizations at various levels according to the legal procedures, and should be elected or designated by the National People's Congress.

Vocational civil servants are mainly engaged in managing concrete administrative affairs. They are the personnel who actually carry out and reflect government functions. Therefore, they should have a higher vocational level and a higher administrative ability. Vocational civil servants should be selected through competitive examinations.

Although both the civil servants engaged in government affairs and the vocational civil servants are under the category of state civil servants, the ways in which they are classified and the system under which they are managed are different. According to various general rules in the world, the term of civil servants in general refers particularly to vocational civil servants.

The management system of vocational civil servants mainly includes the following items:

1. Select the best candidates from open examinations. Vocational civil servants should be employed after they have passed the open examinations. People who have not passed the examinations and have not graduated from administrative colleges are not allowed to join the contingent of vocational civil servants. The principles of openness, equality, and competition should be thoroughly implemented in the examinations. Apart from professional technical civil servants who can be selected through evaluating and examining their records of formal schooling, certificates of qualifications, and professional skill, all other civil servants should be selected through open competitive examinations. Besides having the appropriate age and record of formal schooling required by the posts, candidates should also meet a certain level of political conditions. The examinations are open to all people who have the appropriate qualifications. The subjects and contents of the examinations should be designed according to the job requirements of the posts. Besides basic knowledge examination, other examination methods such as oral examinations and field evaluation should be employed to comprehensively

test the job-related abilities of the candidates. In general, personnel who want to transfer to the civil service system from party organizations, mass organizations and vocational enterprises and units should also go through official examinations.

2. Classification of posts and the scope of responsibility. The classification system for civil service posts should be adopted, so as to rationally classify posts and to define the ranks of posts, and to define different job requirements for different ranks of posts, so that the practice of creating posts for particular jobs and choosing the right people according to the requirements of the posts can be implemented. Through the establishment of the civil service system, standards of post responsibility that can reasonably and clearly classify the responsibilities of different posts should gradually be formed. This standard can provide a practical personnel management basis for employing, evaluating, promoting, rewarding and penalizing, training, and setting wages for civil servants. The question of classifying the posts of civil servants is rather complicated. A preliminary plan for classifying civil service posts in China should be formed on the basis of investigating the positions and duties of civil servants.

3. Serious and strict examination and evaluation of civil servants, and promotion of according to their contributions and merits. Civil servants who can be promoted to higher positions should meet the job requirements of the higher positions. They should only be promoted after serious and strict examination and evaluation, and after going through the legal procedures. In considering promoting civil servants to higher positions, emphasis should be placed on the organizational and leadership ability of the civil servants; and they should have work experience in holding office in the main positions below the positions to which they will be promoted. They should go through promotion examination when required. Civil servants who are promoted in an exceptional way should go through special procedures.

Their moral character, ability, work attitude and achievements should be examined and evaluated, and consideration will mainly be based on their actual achievements. This type of examination and evaluation should periodically be implemented by chief administrative leading cadres.

4. Training of civil servants. In order to guarantee the quality of civil servants, a training system of civil servants should be established. We should make civil servants understand that receiving training is a legal right as well as a legal duty. We should also set an essential promotional consideration that civil servants can only be promoted after they have received a certain degree of training. The training methods should include pre-job training, on-the-job training and promotional training. The training program should mainly concentrate on developing the ability of civil servants. A central and

several local administrative colleges should be established, and a civil servants training network with various different levels, with administrative colleges as the main body, should gradually be set up. The present practice by which all party and government cadres are trained by party schools should be changed; and formal and professional training programs should be adopted.

5. Wages, welfare, security and supervision. In order to attract excellent people to join the contingent of civil servants and to ensure relative stability of this contingent, the wage level and reward of civil servants should be consistent with their position and role, linked to their responsibility and contribution, and protected by laws. A normal promotional and wage-increment system for civil servants should gradually be established. Civil servants should have reasonable subsidy, welfare, vacation and social insurance. We should ensure relative employment stability of vocational civil servants. Their term of service should not be limited to a certain period of time, and they should not be removed from office and penalized if they have not committed any fault. Behavior of civil servants should be supervised by laws.

It will take quite a long time to establish and perfect the civil service system in China. This is for the following reasons:

First, the setting up of a civil service system is a very complicated item of organizational construction, as the formation and coordination of various coordinated systems need time and require repeated examination in practice. The reform of the personnel system is a part of political structural reform. It should adapt to the general situation and general atmosphere of the entire political and economical structural reform. Therefore, it should not be established in a rush, neither should it be set up too late. Political and economic structural reform is a heavy, difficult, and long-term task, and thus the establishing and perfecting of the civil service system cannot be completed in a short time.

Second, the upgrading of the quality of civil servants is a process of gradual advance. It is not only related to the foundation and the present situation of the entire contingent of cadres of China but will ultimately depend on raising the scientific and cultural quality of the nation. Therefore, this task cannot be fulfilled by the efforts of one or several generations.

Moreover, it took most of the western industrial countries several decades or even a century to form a relatively perfect civil official system. Britain began to formally set up the modern civil official system in 1870. The United States adopted the "Civil Official Laws" in 1883 (the Pendleton laws), about a century ago. France set up a civil official management bureau (general bureau of public service) and a national administrative college in 1945. In 1946, unified laws of civil servants

were promulgated, and hence a modern civil service system was set up; and that was about 40 years ago. This work has just started in China.

As the economy of China is not very developed and the legal system has not been perfected, it needs long-term efforts and ideological preparation to set up and perfect the civil service system in China. We should try our best to complete this significant social construction in a planned and systematic way in 20 to 30 years.

However, preliminary work to set up the civil service system should seriously be carried out. The authoritative persons concerned have pointed out that the following three tasks should seriously be grasped and performed:

"Civil service regulations" should be formulated and promulgated, and corresponding coordinated measures should be formed. Due to the fact that China does not have a perfect personnel management system or a perfect legal system, and it does not have a standard that is essential for governing the employment, promotion, and training of civil servants, it is evidently an essential and urgent task to formulate and promulgate the regulations. However, as the present conditions for direct legislation are not ripe, "civil service regulations" can first be formulated to initially standardize various civil service management systems. Then, the regulations can gradually be perfected in the experimental process. When the conditions are ripe, they can be legalized by the NPC. During this period, individual regulations and details of implementation can be formulated, so that they can be linked together to form a comprehensive set of laws when conditions allow.

2. Civil service management organizations should be formed and established. In implementing the civil service system, coordinated personnel management organizations should be set up to manage vocational civil servants. The main duties of the civil service management organizations set up by the State Council should be: To take charge of drafting civil service regulations and suggesting various coordinated measures, investigating various positions and analyzing the responsibilities of various posts, organizing examinations for vocational civil servants, formulating training plans for civil servants, directing the management work of the vocational civil servants of various departments of the State Council and local governments, and managing a certain level of high-rank civil servants for the State Council. Local governments should set up corresponding civil service management organizations to specifically manage the vocational civil servants in their areas.

3. State administrative colleges should be organized. In order to ensure and gradually raise the quality of civil servants, besides insisting on implementing the system of selecting the best candidates from open examinations, perfect and comprehensive training systems and training organizations should also be established. The most urgent present task is to select a team of people with

modern management knowledge and strong organizational ability, to organize authoritative state administrative colleges, and to train civil servants as soon as possible. Moreover, conditions for setting up administrative colleges should actively be created in local areas, and several local administrative colleges should be established in a group.

The formulation of regulations, the setting up of organizations and the setting up of colleges should first be smoothly carried out at the central level, and then gradually be carried out in local levels. Only when we have taken the first step and continue to steadily promote reform in the process of exploration, can we embark on a new path for the reform of the cadre personnel system in China.

**Reform for Investment Management Planned**  
*OW231640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT*  
23 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, December [as received] 23 (XINHUA)—China has decided to reform its management system of capital construction investment and the actual plan will be announced next year, an official of the State Planning Commission said here today.

In an interview with *Xinhua* the official said: "According to the plan, a strict investment responsibility system will be introduced in addition to using market and competitive mechanisms so as to set up an effective macro-control system."

The responsibility system will be carried out at different levels of investment in major and long-term construction projects and increase the responsibility of localities in this regard, the official said.

A national investment corporation will be set up to handle investment matters through economic means, and it has been decided that four specialized investment corporations will be first set up for energy, raw materials, communications and agriculture at the central level.

Provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities and cities which enjoy the status of a province in terms of planning will set up their own investment companies.

These specialized companies mainly undertake to contract for the construction of key projects with central government investment according to the overall state plan and the principle of linking input with output.

"This is aimed at changing the situation in which power, responsibility and benefits are separated from each other and the decisionmakers do not undertake any risks and the money spenders do not shoulder any responsibility, the official said.

The country will also adopt a funding system for capital construction projects to ensure a stable supply of funds for capital construction projects, especially key construction projects.

The official called this "a major reform in China's investment system" and this will "help improve the investment returns, increase state revenue and at the same time control the excessive growth of investment needs."

Apart from these, the official said, China's investment system also covers delegating power and giving enterprises more autonomy in investment decisionmaking, delegating power and improve [as received] the management of investment planning and make [as received] full use of the market and competitive mechanism.

The past few years have seen progress in China's investment management, but problems such as repetition construction of similar projects, excessive growth of capital construction investment and unstable source of investment funds.

**State Council Policy on Imported Technology**  
*OW231355 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service*  
in Chinese 0656 GMT 20 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, 20 Nov (XINHUA)—The State Council recently approved and distributed a report submitted by the State Economic Commission on the work of mastering and assimilating imported technologies and products and the work of increasing the proportion of domestic goods. It pointed out: During the last 3 years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the state will enact five measures to give preferential treatment to key projects supported by the state in mastering and assimilating imported products and promoting unified operations to increase the proportion of domestic goods by linking production, processing, and marketing to form an integrated whole.

The state selects the following products as its targets for this unified operation: 1. Products which are widely in use and play an important role in developing the national economy, particularly technical equipment badly needed for capital construction and technical innovation; 2. Export-oriented products that may earn a large amount of foreign exchange and import substitutes; 3. Products that play a significant role in making the market stable and prosperous, and in raising the people's living standards; 4. Products that play an important role in improving the structure of production, particularly badly needed raw materials, tools and patterns.

There are 300 projects supported by the state for mastering and assimilating imported technologies and products and promoting unified operations to increase the proportion of domestic goods. The state plans to adopt the following preferential measures:

1. Product tax (value-added tax) will be reduced or exempted. Product Tax (value-added tax) may be reduced or exempted within a prescribed period for those products that have fulfilled the targets in increasing the proportion of domestic goods. The list of such products should be prepared by the State Economic Commission and the Ministry of Finance by taking into consideration the financial resources of the state, the tax-paying capability, and the degree of technical difficulties of those enterprises which turn out such products.

2. Consumers may be asked to pay some foreign exchange when purchasing products in the aforementioned categories when such products are sold in the domestic market. In the course of mastering and assimilating imported technologies and products and increasing the proportion of domestic goods, those enterprises may request the relevant departments or authorities to supply them with foreign exchange on a priority basis for some of the key raw materials and parts which they still need to import for the time being. With the approval of the State Economic Commission and the State Administration of Exchange Control, they may ask consumers to pay a certain amount of foreign exchange. Such practice may be carried out on an experimental basis for the sale of some selected products of the aforementioned categories.

3. Import duties and product tax (value-added tax) may be reduced or exempted. With the approval of the proper authorities, the import duties and product tax for any imported sample machinery may be totally exempted, if it is fairly difficult to produce it in our own country and if such machinery will yield no immediate economic results. With the approval of the proper authorities, imported duties and product tax for the aforementioned products may be reduced during the initial period if such products play a significant role in the national economy, if it is fairly difficult to manufacture such products in China, and if less than 40 percent of the key parts for such products are imported from abroad. Enterprises may request permission to delay tax payments if they are sure that they would experience temporary economic difficulties after paying taxes. A measure to pay compensation is to be implemented for those who are permitted to pay less or no taxes for the aforementioned products. For those imported products they try to master and assimilate, enterprises that enjoy the preferential treatments of paying less or no taxes must pay back, within a prescribed period, the taxes reduced or exempted, if they fail to fulfill their targets according to plan.

4. In approving foreign exchange, loans, funds for the development of science and technology and the distribution of supplies, various departments and districts must give higher priority to projects supported by the state for mastering and assimilating imported technologies and products and for promoting unified operations to increase the proportion of goods made in China.

5. Enterprises, institutions and units that have fulfilled their targets with flying colors in mastering and assimilating imported technologies and products and promoting unified operations to increase the proportion of goods made in China should be commended and cited and may be awarded a one-time bonus.

#### **Commentator on Valuing Scientific Personnel**

HK240544 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese  
11 Nov 87 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Allow Scientific and Technological Personnel To Flow to Places Where They Can Best Bring Their Specialities into Play—Third Discussion on Developing Socialist Commodity Economy with Science and Technology as its Mainstay"]

[Text] Talented people are a key factor in the development of the socialist commodity economy based on science and technology. As Comrade Zhao Ziyang pointed out in his report to the 13th party congress, "fundamentally speaking, the development of science and technology, the revitalization of the economy, and indeed the progress of the whole society all depend on improving the quality of the work force and training large numbers of competent personnel."

Innumerable facts in economic development in our country or other countries show that if a place can attract and maintain more talented people, this place will see a fully developed commodity economy; on the contrary, if a place lacks talented people and is short of intelligence resources, it will be hard to develop a commodity economy there. This is because the scientific and technological personnel are people who master and spread modern science and technology. Science and technology will develop only through their studies and researches; and only with their participation and support can research achievements be turned into direct productive forces. Only with a large number of scientific research personnel taking part in the work on the production forefront can we shorten the period of applying the research achievements to production and construction and form a structure to closely link scientific research with economic activities. And only by relying on scientific personnel can we carry out large-scale technical training activities among the masses so as to raise the quality of the working masses and to bring about a situation in which science and technology become the basic driving force for the development of production. Therefore, whether the commodity economy based on science and technology can be developed in a locality or not will depend to a large degree on whether the energy and vigor of the scientific personnel can be fully aroused.

A basic reason for the slow development of the commodity economy in many underdeveloped and poor areas is the lack of qualified scientific and technical personnel there. On the one hand, few young people who enter universities and colleges from these poor areas return to their home towns; on the other hand, most scientific and

technical personnel assigned by the state to these areas are concentrated in local government organs, and they also keep leaving these poor places one after another. This has reduced the number of scientific and technical personnel who directly participate in economic construction, and has seriously affected the enhancement of the productive forces. To change this state of affairs, we must give full play to the role of local scientific and technical personnel and try to transfer as many technical personnel from government organs to economic units as possible. We must also give more intellectual assistance to these areas by assigning more scientific and technical personnel there to disseminate science and technology, and to help the masses change their old production methods and learn new methods of commodity production. Only when there are many scientific and technical personnel to directly influence the productive forces and lead the masses can our socialist commodity economy develop more rapidly.

Some people say that scientific and technical personnel are not willing to undertake contracts in poor and backward areas. This is in fact a prejudice. In Henan, Liang Changjian, an agronomist in the provincial agricultural department, voluntarily worked for 4 years in the Dabieshan mountainous area and guided silkworm breeding in three counties there. This shows that many scientific and technical personnel with lofty aspirations are willing to make contributions to production undertakings where they can fully display their specialties. Some localities failed to attract and maintain talented people, mainly because the relevant policy there was unsuitable. For a long time, the rigid personnel management system seriously impeded people from bringing their capabilities into play; some production units did not provide favorable conditions for the people with scientific knowledge and technical know-how to display their abilities; and in society, there was still an attitude of jealousy and disdain for people with scientific and technological knowledge. The technical personnel were allowed to chat and drink tea idly in their offices, but they were not allowed to help production units solve some technical problems for remuneration. If this state of affairs is not changed, how can the scientific and technical personnel be enthusiastic about undertaking contracts? Therefore, if a place is to attract talented people, it must first adopt a more flexible personnel management policy.

We should encourage and support intellectuals to undertake the management of enterprises in villages and townships through signing managerial contracts, leases, and other forms, and to run technical and economic institutions of all kinds. Their responsibilities, rights, and interests should be clearly specified. They should be allowed to lead the masses to make money and at the same time, become rich themselves. The departments concerned should adopt some special policies to give them support in the aspects of credit, materials, and land. Their personal careers should also be protected. The scientific and technical personnel are concerned

with their professional titles. Professional titles should be granted to them mainly according to their actual contributions, and should not be merely determined by their educational and job records and their foreign language knowledge. Those who have made major contributions should be promoted by breaking a rule. In short, we should make efforts to create conditions and really establish a social environment of respecting knowledge and people with knowledge in the less developed and poor areas so as to attract all kinds of talented people to move to those areas.

The socialist commodity economy with science and technology as the mainstay will open a wide scope for talented and able people to display their capabilities. As long as the aspiring scientific and technical personnel are willing to contribute their knowledge there, they will certainly be able to play a great role on the stage of commodity production.

#### **Survey Exposes Poor Quality Products**

OW231317 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT  
21 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, November 21 (XINHUA)—A recent survey revealed the quality of Chinese products ranges from excellent to very poor.

According to a State Economic Commission report released Friday, the survey looked at 1,095 products in 50 categories manufactured by 780 enterprises.

Of the products tested, 71.8 percent met state-set quality control standards. In six categories, including ammonium nitrate, cosmetics, color television speakers, hydraulic dredgers and tetracycline tablets, all products were up to standard, while yarn, diesel engines, small tractors, and color television sets also scored high.

Among 16 categories surveyed, 59 percent of the electromachining tools, sheet metal, electric blankets, electric hoists and asphalt were up to the state-set quality standards.

In Hebei Province, 18 pig feed factories were checked, with none of their products acceptable because of insufficient protein, calcium and phosphorus.

"Even some daily necessities are of poor quality," the report said, so the State Economic Commission is urging local authorities to reprimand those enterprises manufacturing substandard products.

#### **New Ways To Control Land Use Considered**

HK240310 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 24 Nov 87 p 1

[by staff reporter Dong Lisheng]

[Text] China is considering levying two new categories of taxes on land and experimenting with charging for transferring the right to use land. Wang Guangxi, deputy director of the State Land Administration Bureau, told *China Daily* yesterday.

He said that in the near future units and individuals might have to pay a one-time fee for taking over land under cultivation, and that all those who are using land for any purpose must pay annual taxes.

Two weeks ago, a government official said paid transfer of the right to use land would be introduced in Shanghai, Tianjin, the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, Guangzhou and Hainan Island. Since then, Wang said, some provincial governments have asked that other cities be added to the list. Their requests have yet to be approved, however.

To determine the amount of land taxes and payments for transfer of land-use rights, some departments and experts are considering establishing differential land rents and means to ensure that the money collected is turned over to the State treasury, Wang said.

He said the State would issue land-use certificates to improve land management. In recent years, an increasing amount of farmland has been taken over for non-agricultural purpose. The certificates will be issued first in some experimental counties and cities.

A sweeping check on use of land for non-agricultural purposes has effectively ended widespread unauthorized use of land. The first major check in the past 38 years was launched last year and carried out by 5 million government officials and village leaders.

It found 530,000 cases of unauthorized use of land involving about 820,00 hectares; 60 percent have been handled. As a result, 105,000 hectares of land has been recovered. More than 17,000 violators have been given disciplinary sanctions, he said.

Wang said this kind of check will become a regular procedure. The State Council specified in a document that one major responsibility of the administration bureau when it was set up in August 1986 was to supervise the use of land in the country.

Next year, the bureau will draft and submit 20 regulations to the State Council for approval. The most significant will be "Rules for Implementing the land management law," which was passed last year by the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

So far all of China's provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities except Taiwan have set up land administrations. However, only half of the country's 2,800 counties have such departments.

**Economic Paper To Adopt New Name From 1 Jan**  
HK240336 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English  
24 Nov 87 p 2

[Text] The Chinese newspaper *China Advertising and Information* will adopt a new name as of January 1, 1988.

The journal to be called *China Economic Information*, will strengthen its economic reporting to meet the growing needs of society, said Liu Aizhi, the publisher.

"Its targeted readership includes leading cadres at various levels, enterprise and business managers and economic theorists," Liu said. "the journal will increase its weekly issues from the present two to three next January."

The paper will be circulated both at home and abroad.

### East Region

#### Anhui Committee Studies Zhao Work Report OW211321 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 17 Nov 87

[Excerpts] From 11 to 14 November, the members of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee spent 4 and 1/2 days studying Comrade Zhao Ziyang's report to the 13th National Party Congress. They hold the unanimous view that the report integrates the basic Marxist tenets with the reality of China's socialist construction, comprehensively and systematically elaborates on the theory of the initial stage of socialism, explicitly sets forth the party's basic line for this stage, and defines the fundamental principles for economic construction, economic and political structural reforms, and party building. It is, they maintain, a programmatic document on building socialism with Chinese characteristics. It must be earnestly studied so that it will be thoroughly understood.

In the course of studying this document, they discussed the questions of the theory of the initial stage of socialism, development of production, persistence in reform, and separation of party and government functions. [passage omitted]

The Standing Committee members also made arrangements to promote the study and propagation of 13th National Party Congress documents throughout the province. The provincial party committee decided to conduct investigations and studies on four special subjects: the reform of the political structure, the strategy for economic development and economic structural reform, propagation of the theory, and party building. The decision also requires all localities to earnestly develop investigation and study while examining the documents of the 13th National Party Congress.

In addition, the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee decided that the eighth enlarged plenary session of the fourth provincial party committee will be held in early December so as to further study and implement the guidelines of the 13th National Party Congress and to study and formulate work plans for now and for the coming year.

#### Fujian CPC Plenary Session Opens 12 Nov OW231143 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Nov 87

[Station reporter's report: "The Seventh Enlarged Plenary Session of the Fourth Provincial Party Committee Opens"]

[Excerpts] Wang Zhaoguo, deputy secretary of the Fujian provincial party committee and acting governor, presided over this morning's meeting.

[Begin Wang recording] Comrades, the seventh enlarged plenary session of the fourth Fujian provincial party committee is now open. The main items on this meeting's agenda are relaying and studying the 13th CPC National Congress documents, and adopting resolutions on studying, publicizing, and implementing the congress guidelines. Now Comrade Chen Guangyi will make the relay speech. [end recording] [passage omitted]

After briefing the meeting on the spectacular events and the major guidelines of the 13th CPC National Congress, Chen Guangyi, secretary of the provincial party committee, put forward four opinions on how to implement the congress guidelines:

1. Study and publicize the 13th CPC National Congress documents in a down-to-earth manner, and conduct an extensive and intensive education on the initial stage of socialism;
2. Seize the opportune time at present, carry out reform more thoroughly and rapidly, and open wider to the outside world;
3. Use the 13th CPC National Congress guidelines to promote work in all fields and ensure a sustained and steady economic development;
4. Exercise leadership more effectively and pay close attention to implementing the congress guidelines.

Comrade Chen Guangyi said: Comrade Zhao Ziyang's report adopted by the 13th CPC National Congress is the crystallization of the whole party's wisdom, and serves as the guideline for our actions in all fields of work in the future. A very important and pressing task at present and for some time to come for all localities and departments is to make meticulous efforts to organize study and propaganda activities and implement the 13th CPC National Congress documents, primarily Comrade Ziyang's report. That should be considered a very urgent and important task of the province at present. [passage omitted]

Comrade Chen Guangyi said: [Begin Chen recording] Compared with 9 years ago, when it began to reform itself and open to the outside world, Fujian Province has made great achievements. However, the gap is still wide when Fujian is measured against the requirements of the Party Central Committee and the State Council and other advanced areas. Although we are located in the coastal area, we actually belong to the underdeveloped coastal area. Therefore, it is even more necessary for us to get united, speed up, and redouble our efforts to catch up. [end recording]

Comrade Wang Zhaoguo also spoke at the meeting. He said: [Begin Wang recording] Comrades, reform was the main theme of the 13th CPC National Congress. The congress' main task was to speed up and intensify reform. In implementing the tasks laid down by the 13th

CPC National Congress, the best practical action we can take is to speed up and intensify reform in our province. The whole province should earnestly study the 13th CPC National Congress documents, resolutely implement the congress guidelines, achieve unity in our thoughts, redouble our efforts, and push our province's reform, opening to the outside world, and construction to a new height. [applause] [end recording]

At this morning's meeting, Comrade Chen Guangyi also introduced to the attendees Wang Luolin and Lin Kaiqin, respectively newly elected alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission from Fujian Province, and declared that, with the approval of the CPC Central Committee, Comrade Lin Kaiqin is appointed member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission. [passage omitted]

#### **Chen Guangyi Participates**

*OW231149 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] Comrades attending the seventh enlarged session of the fourth provincial CPC Committee today divided themselves into small groups to seriously study the guidelines of the 13th CPC National Congress and to discuss freely how to integrate these guidelines with the actual situation of our province in order to further accelerate and deepen the reform.

Vice Governor You Dexin said: At present we are encountering a good opportunity created by another readjustment in the world economy, especially the economy of the Asian-Pacific region; we must not allow this opportunity to slip by. With regard to the situation in our province, the important thing is to strengthen the will of the party and people to open up, and to use reform to push forward the opening to the outside world. [passage omitted]

Provincial party committee Secretary Chen Guangyi and Acting Governor Wang Zhaoquo participated separately in small group discussions and listened attentively to what others said.

#### **Han Peixin at Jiangsu Committee Meeting**

*OW230947 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 Nov 87*

[Text] The Jiangsu provincial party committee called a meeting of persons from various circles yesterday morning to convey the guidelines of the 13th CPC National Congress. The meeting was presided over by Sun Han, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee. Comrade Han Peixin, delegate to the 13th CPC National Congress and secretary of the Jiangsu provincial party committee, conveyed the guidelines at the meeting. He said: At the 13th CPC National Congress, Comrade Zhao Ziyang made a report on moving along the socialist

road with Chinese characteristics; this report put forth the policies and principles of speeding and deepening the reform by clarifying the party's basic line in the initial stage of socialism on the basis of the theory of the initial stage of socialism. In order to study and implement well the guidelines of the 13th National CPC Congress, we should extensively and profoundly launch education on the basic line in the initial stage of socialism throughout the province. It is necessary for people in Jiangsu to make common efforts to fulfill all the tasks laid out at the 13th Congress.

Comrade Han Peixin called on all non-partisan comrades to seriously study the documents of the 13th Congress and thoroughly understand and carry out the guidelines of the 13th Congress, thus together striving for progress. He also said: The provincial party committee welcomes all suggestions offered by comrades of democratic parties and non-partisan members for the development and progress of Jiangsu Province. Let us work together to push Jiangsu into a new era of reform and opening to the outside world.

There were some 100 people attending the meeting, including leaders of the provincial CPPCC Committee and of various provincial democratic parties, members of the NPC, the CPPCC National Committee, who are currently in Jiangsu; members of the standing committees of the provincial people's congress and the provincial CPPCC Committee, persons in charge of various provincial mass organizations, representatives of national and religious circles and noted non-partisan members. Also present at the meeting were Chen Huan-you, delegate to the 13th Congress and deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, and Gu Hao, delegate to the 13th Congress and member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee.

#### **Han Peixin Addresses Jiangsu CPC Session**

*OW231233 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 1015 GMT 17 Nov 87*

[Text] Delivering a report at this morning's enlarged meeting of the Jiangsu provincial party committee, Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial party committee, said: The primary task at present is to meticulously organize efforts to study the 13th CPC National Congress documents; use the congress guidelines to unify our thinking and guide our actions; and bring our province's reform and construction to a new height.

Comrade Han Peixin said: In studying the 13th CPC National Congress documents, we should concentrate on the key points: master the theory of the initial stage of socialism and the party's basic line; and speed up and intensify reform. The party should handle party affairs, and should be strict with its members. We should closely relate study to reality, and earnestly sum up experiences and lessons. Study should be coordinated with research and investigation, and greater efforts should be made to

deepen our understanding. Leading cadres should take the lead in studying the documents, and organizing party members and cadres to study.

Touching on the implementation of the economic development strategy laid down by the 13th CPC National Congress, Comrade Han Peixin said: For some time to come, the guiding thought in our province's economic work is to concentrate on achieving better economic results, hasten the process of reform and opening to the outside world, vigorously promote scientific and technological progress, truly optimize the economic structure, implement intensive operation, and constantly enhance the capability for sustained growth.

Comrade Han Peixin said: Speeding up and deepening reform is the key to implementing the 13th CPC National Congress guidelines. At present we should do our best to invigorate enterprises and truly promote "three reforms and one joint operation" [san gai yi lian]. The circulation and banking system should be reformed, and the market system should be established and perfected. We should further improve the system of management in planning and finance, continue to perfect the system of having the cities leading the counties, and speed up the process of integrating urban and rural economy.

Comrade Han Peixin said: Reform and opening to the outside world have placed new and higher requirements on party building. He said: The key to having the party handle party affairs is to do a good job in setting up the leading bodies. To be strict with party members, we should do our best to raise their overall quality. At present, we should earnestly conduct the education of party members so they will develop greater discernment, and resist and remain unaffected by evil influences. It is necessary to strictly enforce the party's discipline, and make unswerving efforts to correct party style.

Starting this afternoon, the enlarged meeting of the provincial party committee broke into small groups to discuss Comrade Han Peixin's report.

### Central-South Region

**'Full' Permit for Daya Bay Nuclear Plant**  
HK210533 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING  
POST in English 21 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] China's highest nuclear safety authorities will issue a full construction permit for a new stage of construction work at the Daya Bay nuclear power plant despite an error in laying the foundation.

The decision to issue the permit indicates that China's National Nuclear Safety Administration has approved the design of the plant's superstructure and allows construction of the containment to go ahead.

A senior engineer of Guangdong Nuclear Power Joint Venture Company (GNPJVC), Mr Zeng Wenxing said yesterday construction of the containment would begin early next year.

Permits could guarantee that the design of the nuclear plant was safe, but they could not prevent non-conformity with the design that led to the recent construction bungle at the nuclear plant.

Plant officials revealed last month that 316 steel reinforcing bars were mistakenly left out when the foundation's first layer of concrete was poured.

The administration formed an 11-man task force to vet GNPJVC's remedial proposals and deemed that the plant's original safety specifications could still be met by adding another 10 tonnes of reinforcing bars in the second layer.

**Guangxi Meeting on Propaganda for Congress**  
HK220209 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service  
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Regional party committee Secretary Chen Huguang spoke at the regional meeting of section chiefs of prefectural and city broadcasting and television bureaus which concluded today. He discussed the question of studying the 13th Party Congress spirit and using radio and television to publicize it. [passage omitted]

Hou Depeng, member of the regional party committee Standing Committee and director of the Propaganda Department, also spoke at the meeting today. Chen Huguang and Hou Depeng held a dialogue with the participants on radio and television propaganda and development work. The meeting was convened in Nanning on 19 November. It focused on relaying the spirit of the national conference of broadcasting and television department and bureau chiefs and looking into how broadcasting and television can do a good job in propaganda for the 13th Party Congress spirit.

**Hainan Promotes Overseas Chinese Affairs**  
HK201224 Hainan Hainan Island Service in Mandarin  
1100 GMT 18 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Our region has conscientiously implemented the policy on Overseas Chinese affairs, and kindled the enthusiasm of the vast numbers of Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots to love their motherland and hometowns, thus promoting Hainan's development and construction.

Overseas Chinese of Hainan origin and foreign citizens with Hainan as their ancestral home number more than 1.7 million, are scattered in more than 50 countries and regions. The returned Overseas Chinese and the relatives of Overseas Chinese of Hainan origin in China number nearly 1 million. [passage omitted]

By the end of June this year our region has finished returning to their rightful owners 76 percent of the Overseas Chinese houses that should be returned. All Overseas Chinese houses that were partly occupied or taken over during the Cultural Revolution have been returned to their rightful owners; and 98.7 percent of the Overseas Chinese houses that were taken over without authorization or by mistake have also been returned to their rightful owners. The regional government has appropriated a sum of 4.36 million yuan, and county-level financial organs have appropriated a total of 1.18 million yuan, to compensate tenants in Overseas Chinese houses. Our region has also properly handled questions regarding Overseas Chinese investment in reclamation projects and rubber plantations. Our region has paid market price compensation for more than 440,000 rubber trees owned by Overseas Chinese, and has also paid a sum of over 1.18 million yuan at market prices for losses suffered by rubber plantation owners, thus completing 94 percent of the total number of such cases that should be handled. [passage omitted]

By the end of last year, Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots had signed more than 200 contracts in Hainan involving joint ventures, cooperative projects, sole proprietorship, and compensatory trade. These contracts total more than \$300 million. The actual use of foreign capital amounts to over \$80 million. [passage omitted]

Since 1978, overseas remittances reaching this region have totaled \$102,447,000, which is equal to 81.7 percent of the overseas remittances reaching this region during the 27-year period prior to 1977 [year as heard]. Over the past 3 years the region's foreign currency deposits totaled 67.4 million Hong Kong dollars, which played an important role in promoting economic construction in our region.

### **Southwest Region**

#### **Officials Interviewed on Rights in Xizang**

*OW 211049 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English*  
26 Oct 87 pp 21-22

[Second part BEIJING REVIEW interview with senior officials of the PRC State Commission on questions concerning Xizang—officials not further identified]

[Text] Question: Some people say that there are several hundred prisons in which there are several thousand political prisoners and that there are many others who live in exile in Tibet. Is all this true?

Answer: This is sheer nonsense. At present, there is only one prison and two reform-through-labour brigades in Tibet containing a total of 974 people. Of these, 946, or 97.13 percent, are criminals who have committed murder, robbery, rape, fraud, larceny and caused injury. The other 28, or 2.8 percent, are counter-revolutionary offenders. Since the founding of New China in 1949,

exile—a punishment prevalent in the Middle Ages—has never been used in this country, and no one is living in exile in any part of the Tibet Autonomous Region. Also, we released all those who participated in the 1959 rebellion a long time ago.

Q: U.S. Congress and Amnesty International requested the release of criminal of conscience Gexie Losang. What is that about?

A: It should be explained first that there is no "crime of conscience" in our Criminal Law, and therefore "criminal of conscience" is non-existent.

Losang Wangqag, a man of 73, is a native of Amdo County in Nagqu Prefecture of the Tibet Autonomous Region. He was arrested on September 21, 1960 for participating in the 1959 counter-revolutionary rebellion and was committed to 10 years imprisonment. After he was released and re-employed, he put up reactionary notices on two occasions in 1979 and 1980, concocting the so-called "history of Tibet's independence" and inciting separatist activities. So he was arrested again on October 26, 1981 under China's Criminal Law. Losang Wangqag admitted his guilt when faced with irrefutable evidence.

All those who know Tibet and respect facts admit that under the serf system before the democratic reform the Tibetan people never enjoyed the full democracy and freedom they do today. To protect the citizens' rights and interests and to secure the normal order of the country's socialist construction, Tibet, like other parts of China, has launched a campaign to crack down on criminal activities in recent years. This is quite within the scope of a sovereign state exercising its own sovereign rights and maintaining its social security and, therefore, is entirely our country's internal affair. No foreign person or organization has the right to interfere.

Q: You mentioned Tibet's serf system, what was it like?

A: Prior to the democratic reform of 1959 old Tibet was languishing in a feudal serf society. At that time the three estate-holders (the nobility, monasteries and the officials) who accounted for less than 5 percent of the local population, owned all of Tibet's cultivated land, pastureland, forests, wasteland, mountains, rivers and most of the livestock. They also had power over the lives and property of serfs and slaves. Serf-owners could subject serfs to such cruel punishments as gouging out of eyes, cutting off of noses, amputating of hands and chopping off of heels. Serf and slaves owned no means of production, nor did they have personal freedom. They were heavily exploited by the three estate holders through rents, corvees, taxes and usury. The majority of Tibetans lived in dire poverty. After the democratic reform, serfs and slaves gained their personal freedom and were allotted land, while members of the slaveowning class were made self-supporting labourers.

Q: Some foreign reports say you are moving a large number of Hans into Tibet, is it true?

A: It is sheer fabrication. The Tibet Autonomous Region currently has a population of 2.02 million, of which ethnic Tibetans exceed 1.93 million, accounting for more than 95 percent of the total, while the Han population is only 73,000. Most of the Han people came to Tibet to help its economic construction and scientific, educational and cultural development. In addition, there are 7,000 people of the Menba nationality and 2,000 of the Luoba, Hui, and Naxi ethnic groups living in Tibet.

Q: It is said that the government in Tibet carried out forced sterilization and killed babies in an attempt at genocide. What's your comment?

A: This is pure fiction. We only encourage Tibetan cadres and state-owned enterprise employees to practise family planning. Under this policy they are encouraged to have one child and permitted to have two. Special cases may have three children. These policies have never been applied to Tibetan farmers and herdsmen. On the contrary, to help raise Tibet's birth rate, efforts have been made to improve maternity and child-care services, popularize scientific delivery methods, encourage delivery in hospital and spread scientific knowledge on the birth and care of healthy children. Thanks to these correct population policies and measures, the growth rate of the local Tibetan population did not drop but has increased considerably. In 1959, the region's Tibetan population was 1.262 million. By 1987 it had reached nearly 2 million, an increase of more than 60 percent. At the same time, the average life span of the Tibetans in the autonomous region has gone up, with men's averaging 60 year, and women's, 65 years. The region's infant mortality rate also has dropped to 1.8 percent.

Q: Is there freedom of religious belief in Tibet?

A: It is clearly stipulated in our country's Constitution that all citizens have the freedom of religious belief, and this right is protected by law. Each citizen has the freedom to believe or not believe in any religion. A person may belong to any sect. Those who did not have any religious belief before and those who did, all now have freedom to believe or not to believe. All citizens, religious or atheist, are equal politically and have the same rights and obligations. All religions are equal and the state treats them equally.

Q: Some people say "the Communist Party is destroying religion." What is the fact?

A: The central government and the autonomous regional authorities have concerned themselves with religious affairs in Tibet and firmly adhered to relevant policies. Since 1980 more than 27 million yuan have been allocated to repairing monasteries, thus conforming with the wishes of the religious believers. Buddhists and other

religious people can worship in monasteries and elsewhere according to traditions and customs. The Tibet branch of the China Buddhist Association and Buddhist associations in all prefectures and cities in the region have been reinstated. The Tibet Buddhist Academy has been founded and all big monasteries have opened sutra learning classes. Last year, the Monlam (summons ceremony), which had been suspended for over 20 years, was revived. It received a particularly warm response from the local people and Tibetans living abroad. This is the truth which is there for all to see.

As for the mistakes made during the "Cultural Revolution," that is not a problem exclusive to Tibet but a national issue. China has eliminated the "leftist" influences of the "Cultural Revolution," and the policy of free religious belief has been better implemented.

Q: Is the government's effort to renovate monasteries aimed at satisfying the people's needs or at attracting foreign tourists?

A: The monasteries are repaired for no other reason than to carry out the religious policy and cater to believers and pilgrims. The effort also protects China's valuable cultural inheritance. As for foreign tourists, if they are interested, they are also welcome to visit these monasteries.

Q: In addition to freedom of religious belief, what other kinds of freedom do the Tibetan people enjoy?

A: China's Constitution stipulates, "All power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people." "The people administer state affairs and manage economic, cultural and social affairs through various channels and in various ways in accordance with the law." Like all citizens of the People's Republic of China, the Tibetan people enjoy freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, of association, of procession and demonstration. In addition, they enjoy special rights and freedoms given by the state to minority nationalities. The Constitution stipulates, "Regional autonomy is practised in areas where people of minority nationalities live in compact communities; in these areas organs of self-government are established for the exercise of the right of autonomy.... The people of all nationalities have the freedom to use and develop their own spoken and written languages, and to preserve or reform, their own ways and customs."

Of course, all these activities should be carried out within the bounds of law. Destroying cars, burning houses and beating up the masses as was done by a few separatists in a recent riot in Lhasa as an echo of the Dalai Lama's separatist activities abroad violate the law and should be dealt with according to law after the facts are ascertained.

**Police Reported To Patrol Lhasa Streets**  
*HK240916 Hong Kong AFP in English 0903 GMT  
24 Nov 87*

[Text] Beijing, Nov 24 (AFP)—Large numbers of police continue to patrol the streets of Lhasa two months after the Tibetan capital was rocked by violent nationalist protests, a Western tourist said here on his return from the city.

The traveller, a Frenchman who requested anonymity, also said he had heard from Lhasa residents that at least 300 Tibetan civilians and 30 Buddhist monks had been arrested by police in a series of night raids after the protests.

"Police convoys cross the city regularly in the morning and at the end of the afternoon. Sometimes there are trucks loaded with hundreds of policemen, sometimes convoys of motorcycles," he told *Agence France-Presse*.

He said police had taken permanent positions on the roof of Jokhang Temple, the holiest shrine in Tibetan Buddhism, and on a neighbouring building overlooking Lhasa's main square where a riot October 1 left between six and 13 people dead.

The traveller said a new police station on the square to replace one that was set on fire during the riot had almost been built by mid-November.

"I can tell you the Tibetans are really scared now. Many refuse to talk to strangers," the tourist said.

"There are many more policemen than tourists in the streets now..."

One day, I saw 80 policemen armed with AK-47 rifles eating in a restaurant on the main square."

"One of the favourite activities of policemen who have just arrived in Lhasa is to have their picture taken in groups in front of the Jokhang Temple" where they arrive in "truck-fuls," the traveller said.

He said only about 15 tourists were left in Lhasa due to a post-riot ban by Beijing on travel to Tibet by individual foreigners and journalists, and large inns usually full of tourists were now almost deserted. But he added that he had had no problems travelling across Tibet since early October.

Tour groups meanwhile were still being allowed in and dozens of groups of Western tourists were housed in the Lhasa Hotel this month, he said.

Five Western tourists and 15 journalists were expelled from Tibet after the three demonstrations in Lhasa on September 27, October 1 and October 6.

**New Soldiers Airlifted to Lhasa, Xizang**  
*OW220442 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin  
1030 GMT 20 Nov 87*

[Report by station reporters Pan Hongxing and Zhang-Dongfeng: "On-the-Spot Report on First Airlift of New Recruits to Xizang" — recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified female voice] The plane is ready for takeoff. Please be seated and fasten your seat belts.

[Reporter] Listeners, we are on a flight from Sichuan to Xizang to give you an on-the-spot report on the PLA's first airlift of new recruits to Xizang.

Our plane took off at 0720 on 17 November from Chengdu's [words indistinct] Airport on the Chuan Xi Pingyuan [Western Sichuan Plain] some 500 meters above sea level, destined for Lhasa, the famous city on the roof of the world where the altitude is more than 3,800 meters above sea level. This flight, which covers 1,310 km, will take about 1 hour and 40 minutes.

As far as we know, in the past new recruits were transported to Xizang by trucks either through the Sichuan-Xizang Highway or via the Qinghai-Xizang Highway. Going by either of these routes is a hard journey. It takes from more than 12 days to several weeks to go through those rough roads, not counting the additional time required when accidents such as landslides, mud-rock flows, and snowstorms are encountered. We were told of the time some new soldiers were in new uniforms when they set out for Xizang. On their arrival they discovered their uniforms had become old because of the wear and tear on the road. From this story, we can see the hardship involved in the journey.

Executing the present airlift are four CAAC and the China United Airlines [zhong guo lian he hang kong gong si] passenger planes. They will fly 17 sorties within 3 days to transport some 2,000 new soldiers to Xizang. Such a large-scale airlift using so many aircraft is the first of its kind in our military history. To learn the feelings of the first group of new soldiers traveling to Xizang by air, we talked with several of them.

[Reporter] Are you from Shaanxi?

[Unidentified soldier] Yes, Shaanxi.

[Reporter] What part of Shaanxi?

[Soldier] Weinan.

[Reporter] You are traveling to Xizang from a place several thousand li away. How do you feel about entering Xizang by air?

[Soldier] The party and people are so concerned about us that we have this opportunity to travel by air. This may be the first time in history. Of course, I am indescribably excited. [laughter]

[Reporter] What is the first thing you plan to do in Xizang?

[Soldier] The first thing is to temper and arm myself so that I can do well in safeguarding the motherland.

[Reporter] On the plane, we had an interview with (Wang Helin), director of the Logistics Department of the Chengdu Military Region.

I understand that with the development of transportation there have been three different means for three different periods. Would you please explain this to us?

[(Wang)] In the 1950's the troops marched into Lhasa from [words indistinct]. It took from 6 months to a year to go from [words indistinct] to Lhasa. If the troops were transported by trucks, it generally took from 2 weeks to a month. Now our trip takes only 2 hours. One year, 1 month, and 2 hours — these mark three different periods. These three ways of transportation have three different results and represent three different levels of our national strength, namely, the national strength in the early post-liberation period, the 1950's, and the 1980's. The modernization of our Army depends on our country's industrialization and modernization. When our country has made advance in industrialization, our Army can also progress in its modernization drive.

[Reporter] Thank you, Director Wang.

**Sichuan Official Jailed for Maltreating Villagers**  
HK240742 Hong Kong AFP in English 0705 GMT  
24 Nov 87

[Text] Beijing, Nov 24 (AFP)—A Chinese Communist Party official has been given a one-year suspended jail term for illegally detaining 43 people and forcing them to perform manual labour. *China Legal Daily* reported Tuesday.

Shen Qingying, a party secretary in the southern province of Sichuan, forced 43 villagers to attend a month of "legal education" classes which were in fact manual labor sessions, the official newspaper said.

The villagers were subjected to corporal punishment during the August 22 to September 20 ordeal and "even forced to walk on all fours," it added.

Mr Shen was also charged with locking the villagers in their rooms every night after work. *China Legal Daily* said.

China's official press has published a number of articles denouncing abuses of power by rural party secretaries.

Observers recalled that last year, the press reported the sentencing of a rural party cadre who had tortured 17 villagers suspected of stealing part of a bell from his bicycle.

More recently, a provincial party secretary was sanctioned for humiliating a man he accused of killing his family dog by making him walk on all fours and conduct a "dog funeral."

China announced a new rural anti-corruption campaign within the party in January 1986, and party officials suspected of corruption or serious economic crimes have been warned they could face the death penalty if convicted.

### Northwest Region

**Shaanxi Notice on Revenue, Expenditures**  
HK220333 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service  
in Mandarin 0030 GMT 22 Nov 87

[Excerpts] The provincial people's government issued an urgent circular yesterday on getting a good grasp of revenue and expenditure work in the remaining month of this year. The circular said that the province has scored a certain degree of success this year in grasping revenue and economizing expenditure. The province's financial revenue by the end of October was 2,265,590,000 yuan, an increase of 15.6 percent compared with the same period last year; however, expenditure, at 2.88 billion yuan, showed an increase of 3.9 percent. In particular, there has been continued growth in non-productive expenditure such as administrative costs and in the purchasing power of social groups. Enterprise economic returns are not too good, and there has been some increase in the number of enterprises running at loss and in the total losses.

To achieve balanced revenue and expenditure over the whole year, the provincial government is yet again demanding that all levels and departments get a good grasp of the following work during the last month of the year:

1. Continue to do a good job in organizing revenue and ensure the implementation of the measures in the double increase and double economy drive. [passage omitted]
2. Tightly control expenditure and take strict precautions against the practice of issuing large sums of money at the end of the year. We must strive to keep all expenditure within the budgeted figures for the year. There must be no more new expenditure from now on, except for the necessary disaster relief and other emergency needs. [passage omitted]

3. Launch a major check on local revenue and expenditure. The focus should be on violation of the regulations that have occurred in 1987 and on those anomalies unearthed by the audit bureaus in 1986 that have not yet been corrected. [passage omitted]

4. The government and financial departments at all levels must strive to achieve a balanced budget. [passage omitted]

**Xinjiang Nationality Solidarity Meeting**  
*HK210147 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service*  
*in Mandarin 1230 GMT 20 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] The second regional nationality solidarity commendation gathering opened in Urumqi today. [passage omitted] The opening ceremony was attended by Yan Mingfu, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat and director of the CPC Central Committee United Front Department, and Ismail Amat, chairman of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, who were commissioned to attend the meeting by the CPC Central Committee and State Council; guests from Nei Monggol, Guangxi, and Ningxia Autonomous Regions; Wang Enmao, vice chairman of the CPPCC and chairman of the regional Advisory Commission; and responsible comrades of the party, government, army, CPPCC, and production and construction corps including Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat, Janabil, Li Shoushan, Amudong Niyazi, Tzhang Sixue, Ba Dai, Tang Guangcai, Liang Guoying, Feng Dazhen, (Haiditiemu Silamu), Guo Gang, and Bai Chengming. [passage omitted]

In an opening speech, Tomur Dawamat said that the CPC Central Committee and State Council have attached great importance and care to this gathering; they have sent Comrades Yan Mingfu and Ismail Amat to attend and guide the gathering, thus adding lustre to the occasion. On behalf of the regional party committee and people's government, the whole body of participants, and the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang, I warmly welcome and thank these comrades. [passage omitted]

Tomur Dawamat said: The main tasks of this gathering are to study and implement the spirit of the 13th Party Congress, sum up and exchange the fresh experiences of various areas, departments, and units in carrying out the party's nationality policy and promoting nationality solidarity, commend advanced collectives and individuals who have made outstanding contributions to nationality solidarity in various areas, departments, and units over the past 5 years, and make arrangements for continuing to carry out deep-going and sustained education in the nationality policy and nationality solidarity, and for further strengthening nationality solidarity in the future. [passage omitted]

Comrade Yan Mingfu then made a speech. He fully affirmed the experiences of the region in seriously implementing the party's nationality policy and consolidating and developing new-style relations between nationalities, while also getting a good grasp of economic work.

Comrade Yan Mingfu said: [Begin recording] The experiences of Xinjiang prove that it is extremely important to continually step up education in the nationality policies and nationality solidarity and overcome various ideas that do not benefit nationality solidarity.

The experiences of Xinjiang also prove that it is necessary to vigorously commend good people and deeds in making contributions to nationality solidarity. In this way nationality solidarity becomes a powerful social public opinion and an excellent social mood. People who have worked hard to build and contribute to nationality solidarity should be respected by society. People who say or do things that damage nationality solidarity should be reproached and opposed by society. The experiences of Xinjiang also prove that the unity of the party committees and government at all levels and of the cadres is the core of nationality solidarity. The Xinjiang regional party committee and government have played a model and exemplary role in nationality solidarity. The cadres of all nationalities should continue to carry forward the achievements, overcome the shortcomings, and work in a practical way to press forward the great cause of nationality solidarity in Xinjiang to a new stage, and create new experiences in promoting nationality solidarity in conditions of reform, opening up, and invigoration. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Regional party committee Secretary Song Hanliang delivered a report at the meeting entitled: Continue To Consolidate and Strengthen the Great Solidarity of People of All Nationalities in Xinjiang Under the Great Banner of Building Socialism With Chinese Characteristics. He said: Xinjiang convened its first gathering to commend advanced collectives and individuals in nationality solidarity in 1982. Five years have passed since then. During this period, nationality solidarity in the region has entered a new stage of development, and new features have appeared. The main signs of this are as follows:

The Marxist view of nationality has been grasped by more and more people. The idea that Hans and minority nationalities cannot do without each other is penetrating more and more deeply into people's minds.

The party's nationality policies have been further implemented. The contingent of minority-nationality cadres and science and technology personnel has rapidly expanded. Large numbers of advanced collectives and individuals in nationality solidarity have come to the fore, and their achievements have been praised by society.

Solidarity between army and government, between army and people, between the production and construction corps and the localities, and between central enterprises and the localities has been further strengthened. Society is more stable, and border defense has been more consolidated. There has been continual expansion of exchanges between nationalities amid reform and opening up, and their mutual understanding and solidarity have been further strengthened;

Song Hanliang pointed out that the present period is the best for nationality solidarity in the region's history. It is the best period for stability and unity and for the political and economic situation in the region's history. [passage omitted]

Comrade Song Hanliang stressed that the excellent situation of nationality solidarity in Xinjiang was not easily gained. It is the result of the common great efforts of the people of all nationalities. We must fully cherish this excellent situation and care for nationality solidarity as we care for our eyes, and work hard to make new contributions in continually consolidating and developing this excellent situation. [passage omitted]

Song Hanliang said that the following basic experiences of the region in nationality solidarity have been augmented and developed in the course of practice: 1) Truly assign nationality solidarity work a top-priority position; 2) adhere to the four cardinal principles and ensure a correct political orientation for nationality solidarity work; 3) correctly implement the party's nationality policies; 4) work ceaselessly to carry out education in nationality solidarity; 5) concentrate forces to develop the economy and strengthen the material basis for nationality solidarity; 6) persevere in reform and opening up, to spur the progress of the nationalities; 7) vigorously strengthen the unity between the PLA units, production and construction corps, and central enterprises on the one hand and the localities on the other; 8) launch an extensive drive to create model units in nationality solidarity.

Comrade Song Hanliang went on to demand that the party members, cadres, and masses seriously and thoroughly study the documents of the 13th Party Congress and take its spirit as the motive force in creating a new situation in all work in the region under the great banner of building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

He said: Comrade Zhao Ziyang recently pointed out that the main tasks in nationality work in the future are to take economic construction as the center, bring about all-round political, economic, and cultural development of the minority nationalities, continually consolidate the new-style socialist relations between nationalities, and achieve common prosperity for all the nationalities. In line with this general demand, our future main tasks are as follows: 1) Launch deep-going and sustained propaganda and education in nationality solidarity; 2) further implement the law on autonomy of nationality regions

and the party's nationality policies; 3) vigorously develop the economy and culture; 4) handle properly the problems that occur between nationalities; 5) continue to strengthen party leadership over nationality solidarity work. [passage omitted]

**Xinjiang PLA Meeting on Congress Spirit**  
*HK210207 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service*  
*in Mandarin 1230 GMT 20 Nov 87*

[Text] An enlarged meeting of the party committee of Xinjiang Military District, which concluded yesterday, demanded that the units of the district organize study of the 13th Party Congress documents in the spirit of reform, unify thinking with the party's basic line, and strive to build socialism with Chinese characteristics and build a modernized and regularized revolutionary army.

The meeting seriously studied Comrade Zhao Ziyang's report and held discussions on its various topics. The meeting also looked into studying and implementing the spirit of the congress in light of the realities of the PLA units. At the conclusion of the meeting, Tang Guangcai, political commissar of the military district, gave specific views on how the units should relay, study, and implement the congress spirit.

Song Hanliang, secretary of the party committee of the military district, made an important speech. He demanded that the commanders and fighters implement the congress spirit in all their work, further promote nationality solidarity work, implement the party's nationality policies in a model way, and enthusiastically do good deeds for the people of all nationalities, thereby making new contributions to consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity in Xinjiang.

Gao Huanchang, commander of the military district, stressed in a speech that in implementing the congress spirit, it is essential to continue to carry forward the idea of working hard to build an enterprise, and act as sentinels of reform and guard the motherland's west gate well with a high sense of responsibility and the spirit of dedication. They should gain new merit in the great cause of rejuvenating the nation.

**Xinjiang Schedules Congress Session**  
*HK220257 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service*  
*in Mandarin 1230 GMT 21 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] The 29th meeting of the 6th Xinjiang Regional People's Congress Standing Committee, which concluded today, decided that the 1st session of the 7th regional People's Congress will be convened in Urumqi at the end of January. Chairman Amudong Niyazi presided at the meeting today. [passage omitted]

In a concluding speech, Amudong Niyazi said that one of the focal points in the work of the people's congresses at all levels in the region is to seriously implement the 13th

Party Congress guideline on grasping construction with one hand and reform with the other, vigorously promote the building of the legal system in their region, and speed up the pace of local legislation, so as to provide better guarantees for reform and further consolidate and develop the great solidarity of people of all nationalities.

**Urumqi Rally Commends Workers for Unity**  
*OW220924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT*  
20 Nov 87

[Text] Urumqi, November 20 (XINHUA)—Individuals and collectives who have helped bring unity among nationalities in China's far western Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region were commended here at a rally attended by more than 2,000.

Speaking at the rally, Yan Mingfu, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central

Committee, praised the achievements in strengthening the unity of nationalities, developing the local economy, and raising the living standard of the people.

He said future education should stress the importance of unity of nationalities; without it there would be no stability, and economic projects could not go ahead.

Among the participants were cadres, members of various nationalities and officers and men of the People's Liberation Army, as well as representatives of Inner Mongolia, Guangxi Zhuang and Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regions.

This is the second such rally ever held in Xinjiang. The first took place in November 1982.

**Taiwan To Allow Civil Servants To Visit China**  
*HK231416 Hong Kong AFP in English*  
1407 GMT 23 Nov 87

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 23 (AFP)—The nationalist government is to permit civil servants to visit relatives in China in a further relaxation of a 38-year travel ban on trips to the mainland, informed sources said here Monday.

The decision was made following positive reactions to Taipei's decision earlier this month to allow local residents, except civil servants and military servicemen, to visit China for family reunions, they said.

The relaxation of the ban, which authorities here said was made on humanitarian grounds, has bolstered the people's support for the government and enhanced the country's international image, the sources said.

The Interior Ministry was mapping details to enable Taiwan's some 600,000 civil servants, except those in confidential and sensitive positions, to travel to the mainland, they added.

The ruling Kuomintang had banned Taiwan residents from travelling to the mainland since the nationalists fled to the island after its defeat by the communists in 1949.

Since the ban was lifted on November 1, a total of 8,660 people have applied for permission to visit China through the Red Cross and 7,783 of them have been issued exit and re-entry permits by the Interior Ministry, official statistics here show.

Another 3,919 people with travel documents to other countries have also informed authorities of planned trips to China, according to the statistics.

**Further on PRC Air Force Pilot Defector**

**Mainland Cadres Investigate**

*OW210359 Taipei CNA in English 0309 GMT*  
21 Nov 87

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 21 (CNA)—A group of communist cadres flew from Peiping to the Lung-shi Airport in the southeast China province of Fukien Friday, possibly to investigate the escape event Thursday of a communist pilot who sped his MiG jet fighter to free China, a top-ranking military official said.

Quoting information from the mainland, Gen. Chen Hsin-ling, commander-in-chief of the ROC [Republic of China] Air Force, said the Chinese Communist military air base may be closed for some time due to the investigation.

The communist military closed a military airport in Shantung Province, northeast China, for over one month late last year after a pilot stationed at the base, Cheng Tsai-tien, flew a MiG-19 fighter to South Korea in a bid to seek freedom in the ROC.

Gen. Chen revealed the information when he accompanied the newly arrived former communist pilot, Liu Chih-yuan, on a call on the Chief of the General Staff Gen. Hau Pei-tsun.

Liu said during the meeting that the communist regime has stepped up its control of oil supplies and the flight routes of military planes in recent years for fear that more pilots will try to escape to freedom.

**Pilot Meets Other 'Freedom Seekers'**

*OW230313 Taipei CNA in English 0252 GMT*  
23 Nov 87

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 23 (CNA)—Former Chinese Communist pilot Liu Chih-yuan who flew his MiG-19 jet fighter to seek freedom in the Republic of China last Thursday, met 11 other freedom seekers Saturday at a luncheon party given by Gen. Chen Hsing-ling, ROC Air Force commander-in-chief, in Liu's honor at the Air Force Officers and Soldiers Activity Center in Taipei.

The other former Chinese Communist pilots who sought freedom in the ROC by landing their planes in either Taiwan or South Korea over the past years are Kao Uu-tung, Liu Cheng-szu, Lee Hsien-pin, Shao Hsi-yen, Fan Yuan-yen, Wu Jung-ken, Sun Tien-chin, Wang Hsueh-cheng, Hsiao Tien-jun, Chen Pao-chung and Cheng Tsai-tien.

The 12 had a very happy get-together since they all had risked their lives to seek freedom.

Fan, who flew a MiG-19 to Taiwan from a Fukien Airport in 1977, encouraged Liu to pursue more knowledge after settling in Taipei.

**Notes Mainland 'Backwardness'**

*OW240403 Taipei CNA in English*  
0245 CMT 24 Nov 87

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 24 (CNA)—Former Chinese communist pilot Liu Chih-yuan called on Dr Ku Cheng-kang, president of the Free China Relief Association, Monday morning.

During the meeting, Ku lauded Liu's courage and strong will to risk his life to seek freedom in the Republic of China [ROC] and encouraged him to join the rank and file in accomplishing the sacred mission of mainland recovery.

Liu said that he was deeply impressed with what he had seen in Taiwan during the past few days. The ROC's progress and prosperity, he said, provides a striking contrast to the mainland's poverty and backwardness.

The sharp contrast, Liu said, makes him confident of the eventual reunification of China under the Three Principles of the People.

In the afternoon, Liu attended a press conference at the Armed Forces Heroes' Hall to discuss his psychological development that finally led him to seek freedom in the Republic of China on Taiwan.

Liu touched on a lot of topics in his discussion with local reporters, comparing and contrasting the prosperity of the ROC and the backwardness of the China mainland in such fields as education, communications, and economy.

The prime motivation behind his daring move, he stressed, is the corruption of the communist system on the mainland. "I can no longer endure life there—without freedom and democracy," Liu said.

#### Commentary on Defector

OW231245 Taipei International Service in English  
0200 GMT 21 Nov 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] Yesterday at around 3:30 [0700 GMT] in the afternoon, a Chinese Communist MiG-19 entered into Taiwan's airspace over the Taiwan Strait. The pilot, Liu Chih-yuan, was met by two F-104's of the ROC Air Force. After wagging his wings to signal his intent to defect, Liu was escorted to Ching Chuan Kang airbase in Taichung in central Taiwan. He became the 13th pilot defector from Communist China since 1960.

Liu Chih-yuan was a squadron commander of the 145th Regiment, 49th Division, in the Chinese Communist Air Force. He flew from Fukien Province, located opposite Taiwan across the Taiwan Strait. A native of Shantung Province, Liu, who is 28 years old, was on a reconnaissance mission when he broke away from his formation and made his dash to freedom. Pilot Liu was immediately brought to Taipei where he met domestic and foreign press in a late-hour conference. He said he made the decision to defect because he was fed up with political corruption and economic poverty on the mainland. He downplayed Peking's economic reform and warned people from Taiwan who visit the mainland not to be fooled by Peking's smiling welcome. He also expressed the hope that the Chinese Communists would treat his act as that of an individual and spare his family any persecution.

Liu said he was aware of the gold reward Taipei offers to pilots who defect with their aircraft intact, but like others before him, Liu asserted that the glitter of gold is the last thing on the mind of a pilot who is making a life-and-death dash for freedom.

Liu said he was fully prepared to get blown out of the sky by his fellow pilots, but that he felt lucky to have escaped that fate.

Most of the communist pilots who have defected in recent years flew to South Korea and were later given free passage to Taiwan. Lone Chinese pilots are rarely given enough fuel to make a flight to Taiwan, which explains why most plan to dash toward Taiwan's friends in South Korea. It is much more daring and dangerous to attempt to reach Taiwan in a lightly fueled MiG-19.

Liu's valiant flight to freedom occurred at a time when many outsiders in the West and elsewhere are trying to convince themselves that things are fine and dandy in Communist China these days. Pilot Liu hardly thinks so. And while some observers may assert that he is not representative of the mainland public, they must consider the fact that Liu was fortunate to have the means of escape at his disposal. His ticket out was a MiG-19 and his celebrated status as a defecting pilot does not drown out the fact that every day thousands of people risk their lives to escape communist control on the Chinese mainland. Most attempt to swim or walk into Hong Kong while others ask for political asylum in the United States, Europe, Japan, and elsewhere.

Liu's defection will probably appear as small bit in the foreign press. Pilot defections have become so commonplace in recent years that the press is loath to play them up in the news. Also, there is the old double standard to contend with. Were Liu a Russian pilot defector, he would be making a headline news around the world. It is almost as if people expect pilots to defect from Communist China, and when they do, it's ho, hum, boring stuff. But not here. Every pilot defection is seen as a rousing symbol of freedom's superiority over communism. That in our world is never a boring thing to appreciate and celebrate.

Our congratulations go out to pilot Liu on this first day of his flight to freedom here.

#### Papers Comment

OW210407 Taipei CNA in English 0230 GMT  
21 Nov 87

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 21 (CNA)—Major newspapers in the Republic of China Friday warmly welcomed former Chinese Communist pilot Liu Chih-yuan's flight to freedom.

Liu, a Chinese communist Air Force squadron leader, flew his MiG-19 fighter to the CCK airbase in central Taiwan to seek freedom in the Republic of China Thursday.

The *Central Daily News* said in an editorial Friday that Liu's flight to freedom, soon after the conclusion of the Chinese Communist Party's 13th "congress", has completely cracked Peiping's lie that "there are good prospects for the reforms on the mainland" and thus exposed the truth about the totalitarian communist rule on the mainland.

All people in Taiwan were greatly excited by the good news because they believe that Liu's flight to freedom is a "positive and exciting" reaction by the mainland compatriots to the ROC's implementation of democratization, liberalization and internationalization, the editorial pointed out.

The *United Daily News* said editorially that although there have been many former Chinese Communist pilots who have sought freedom in the ROC in recent years, Liu's case is of special significance to the nation in its anti-communist war.

Liu's abandoning communism and seeking freedom at the very moment when the ROC is actively promoting democracy after its lifting of the emergency decree means that the nation's "democratization" drive has given a heavy blow to the Peiping regime.

In addition, the paper said, it also shows the world that all mainland compatriots, including communist cadres, have lost confidence in the so-called "Chinese style socialism" and that Peiping's so-called "reforms and open policy" have ended in total failure.

The paper said it expects more "flights to freedom" by Chinese Communist pilots in the future as long as all the people and the government in free China solidify their unity and continue to devote themselves to national construction under the guidance of the Three Principles of the People.

The *China Times* pointed out editorially that Liu's case exposes to the world Peiping's internal confrontations and contradictions and is a serious challenge to Peiping's leader Teng Hsiao-ping who still holds on to military power in spite of his verbal "resignation."

The *China Daily News* said in an editorial that even though the Peiping regime has "shaken up" its leadership during the 13th Party Congress, everything is still under Teng's tight control. "It would be very natural for those Chinese Communist military officers and soldiers opposing Teng's leadership to revive their anti-Teng campaign now," it added.

Furthermore, the paper noted that following ROC people's visits to their relatives on the mainland, mainland compatriots will be more aware of the progress and prosperity in Taiwan, and thus enhance their longing for the free and democratic system being implemented on the national revival bastion of Taiwan.

Therefore, it concluded that Liu's flight to freedom is the beginning of another anti-communist movement by both mainland people and military.

**Paper Views PRC 'Warmongering' Activities**  
OW210123 Taipei CHINA POST in English 14 Nov 87  
p 4

[Editorial: "Peking's Warmongering Activities"]

[Text] In spite of U.S. protests, Peking's warmongering activities continue unabated. The latest arms sales involved the Philippines, our next-door neighbors, whose security and threats from communism cannot be lightly overlooked by its neighboring countries.

A recent statement by Emmanuel Soriano, Philippine national security advisor to Corazon Aquino, revealed Thursday that Communist China and North Korea had tried to supply weapons to the Philippine insurgents but the government managed to stop one of the shipments.

Soriano, also director general of the Philippine National Security Council, admitted that he considered Communist China a "benign" country without a "malignant kind of presence in our area." The director has made a sad mistake in such beliefs—no communist nation is "benign" but in fact is "malignant." Judging from the Chinese Communist role in supplying Silkworm missiles to Iran and causing an international crisis in the Gulf region, the presumption that Red China is "benign" was certainly a grave mistake.

Although the Philippine Government has stopped a shipment of arms to its shores, other shipments must be on the way. It is imperative that Philippine national security authorities keep a vigilant watch for those shipments and not let them slip through.

The incident serves to warn all Asian and Pacific nations of the dangerous warmongering activities of the Chinese Communists which threaten the peace and security of all countries in this vast region. The U.S. has a profound interest in the peace and security of the Philippines as the latter has two vital U.S. bases on its territory. It should realize now that the Chinese Communist activities are the result of the relaxation of arms shipments restrictions by the U.S. Defense Department and other agencies. U.S. supply of high-tech items to Peking has greatly encouraged its warmongering activities resulting in arms sales programs to Third World nations including

Iran and Iraq and now the Philippines. It is reaping the bitter fruit of its pro-Peking policy advocated by a group of former high-ranking officials acting as Peking's agents.

It also explains Peking's intransigence to U.S. protests and representations by high State Department officials whose vain objections merely brought Peking's denial of ever having sold Silkworm missiles to Iran.

The best policy is for the U.S. to stop supplying Peking with any high-tech items promised and reverse its appeasement policy toward Peking before further damage to U.S. vital interests is done, including the security and peace of the Philippines, a close ally of the U.S. in the Asian and Pacific region.

**Democratic Progressive Party Holds Congress**  
OW220616 Taipei TZU LI WAN PAO in Chinese  
9 Nov 87 p 2

[Excerpts] Taipei—The 2d National Congress of the Democratic Progress Party [DPP] took place this morning in a serious but not tension-ridden atmosphere. In his address, Chiang Peng-chien, chairman of the DPP, indicated that the DPP has the wisdom, courage, and ability to carry out the mission of guiding Taiwan's future. [passage omitted]

In a speech he made after declaring the congress open at 0930, Chiang urged DPP comrades to "make it a practice to nurture a spirit and be good at using the spirit." He said that political people should have integrity and uphold what is right, that DPP members should give top priority to people's interests and place people's interests above the interests of political parties, and that the DPP should not commit the same mistakes of the KMT [Kuomintang] and the CPC of engaging in party strife.

At 1000, the congress began to hear reports submitted by various departments and committees. Hsieh Chang-yen, supervisory Standing Committee member of the Social Movement Department, stressed in his report that until a multiparty political system has been established and parliamentary sovereignty has been achieved, the DPP has no other choice but to continue to resort to mass social movements in order to survive. [passage omitted]

To be discussed during the congress is, among other motions, the motion of "Forming a Shadow Cabinet and Getting Ready To Become the Ruling Party." According to the proposal, the DPP Central Committee should be restructured with the addition of departments in charge of labor affairs, agriculture and fisheries, social services, industry, construction, and minority nationalities. The motion also proposes that, in order to be prepared to become a ruling party, the chiefs of various DPP departments should be called directors instead of Supervisory Standing Committee members.

**Legislator Hits Editor**

OW220827 Taipei CHINA POST in English 10 Nov 87  
p 12

[Text] An opposition legislator hit the editor-in-chief of a dissident magazine on the head with a chair during a scuffle marring the opening of the Democratic Progressive Party's second Plenary Meeting in Taipei yesterday, sources said.

Except for foreign correspondents and a handful of reporters of six Chinese-language newspapers, journalists of 25 other newspapers were barred from covering the two-day convention at the Ambassador Hotel.

Cheng Nan-zong, editor-in-chief of the *Freedom Era Weekly*, suffered a deep head wound that required several stitches when DPP legislator Chu Kao-cheng hit him on the head with a chair during a fistfight, the sources said.

The scuffle broke out when Cheng walked up to Chu and slapped him in the face for protesting Cheng's handing out books entitled *Outlook for an Independent Taiwan* to delegates at the plenary meeting, the sources said.

Later in the day, Cheng told reporters at Mackay Memorial Hospital that because all he is interested in is to promote Taiwan's independence, he does not plan to sue Chu.

The Taiwan High Court Prosecutor's office has been collecting evidence to charge Cheng with sedition for advocating an independent Taiwan. Cheng is not a member of the DPP.

In addition to electing a new chairman, the DPP will discuss the inclusion of a clause "People should have the freedom to advocate Taiwan's independence" in the party platform during the plenary meeting.

Meanwhile, the local press sharply criticized the idea of an independent Taiwan.

The Chinese-language *China Times* said "We believe that democracy and economic prosperity is the only way out for Taiwan.

"But democracy will be meaningless if (we) give up territorial sovereignty and separate ourselves from China," the *Times* said.

The newspaper added, "It is irrelevant to promote self-determination since Taiwan is a part of China and its 20 million residents are also Chinese...instead of advocating self-determination, we should work for a unified China based on democracy and a free economic system."

The DPP, formed September last year in defiance of a ban on the formation of new political parties, advocates self-determination—widely viewed as a euphemism for declaring Taiwan independent.

Another influential newspaper, the *United Daily News*, said independence ideology "would destroy the democracy we have built."

**Opposition Pioneer Threatens To Quit DPP**  
OW220811 Taipei CHINA POST in English 13 Nov 87  
p 12

[Text] The influential pioneer oppositionist Yu Teng-fa has threatened to back out of the Democratic Progressive Party [DPP].

Yu, 84, former commissioner of Kaohsiung County, said he would quit unless the party includes the clause "The DPP will strive to construct the most democratic, affluent and strongest China in the world" in the party platform next year.

Yu said, "Taiwan and China are inseparable...there is no future for Taiwan if it declares itself independent."

The DPP advocates self-determination, widely viewed as a euphemism for Taiwan's independence, which is outlawed by the government.

Yu's family members who have joined the DPP include his daughter-in-law, Yu Chen Yueh-ying, the current commissioner of Kaohsiung County; his grandson, Yu Cheng-hsien, a legislator; his granddaughter, Yu Ling-va, a member of the Taiwan Provincial Assembly; and his granddaughter-in-law, Cheng Kuei-lien.

Yu, representing Taiwan Province, attended the first National Assembly in Nanking in 1948.

He was sentenced to eight years in prison in 1979 for spreading propaganda for the Chinese Communists and failing to report a Communist spy to the authorities. Yu suffered from high blood pressure and glaucoma and was paroled on Feb. 5 of the following year.

## Hong Kong

**Government Attempts to Regain Credibility**  
*HK200801 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING  
POST in English 20 Nov 87 p 27*

[By Ann Quon]

[Text] In November 1985, the head of the *New China News Agency* accused Britain of deviating from the Sino-British Joint Declaration and warned that unfortunate consequences might result if drastic political reforms were introduced.

Until that point, it was assumed that Hong Kong would be allowed to reform at its own pace, because the Joint Declaration stipulated that China would not interfere in the domestic affairs of the territory during the transitional period.

Perhaps alarmed by the success of indirect elections which were introduced to the Legislative Council in 1985—where more than 60 percent of those eligible cast their vote—China responded quickly and decisively.

Mr Xu was summoned to Beijing and was probably told that the Basic Law, the drafting of which had begun in the summer of 1985, had to precede any so-called "constitutional changes" in Hong Kong.

To China, it was clear that "prosperity and stability" could be shaken if the Hong Kong people were given too much say in their own destiny.

Beijing has always been wary of London playing the "public opinion card" in Hong Kong. To China, Britain's sole responsibility here was to keep the economy buoyant and not to fuel political awareness or expectations.

Britain in turn has responded to this deep-seated suspicion by bowing to China's wishes.

When Hong Kong, presumably under instruction from Whitehall, failed to defend itself against Mr Xu's charges, the tone was set for the political debate that has now all but come to an end.

Now, two years later, whenever Mr Xu or one of his contemporaries speaks out, the stock market, or at least what's left of it, hardly quivers. Instead of moral outrage, there is acquiescence.

"Why fight it? All this will be China's in 1997 anyway, so we might as well accept it," is the common remark heard in teahouses around town.

Over the past several months, much has changed in the landscape that used to separate Hong Kong and China.

Where once there was indignation whenever China sought to interfere, there is now acceptance.

Where once there were high hopes of a high degree of autonomy, there is the sinking feeling that Hong Kong is rushing towards 1997 all too quickly.

What has happened in the intervening years?

When the Sino-British agreement was signed in 1984, local confidence was built largely on China's promise of non-interference.

To some, the past two years have seen a steady erosion of British influence in the territory and a corresponding increase in China's.

When the 1987 Green Paper, clearly a document that only a committee could author, was released, an atmosphere of distrust was already in the making.

In April, Chinese leader Mr Deng Xiaoping told a visiting group of Hong Kong Basic Law drafters that direct elections were not suitable for the territory.

Later, the same theme was echoed by the senior Executive Councillor, Sir S.Y. Chung, who said that Hong Kong's future political reforms must converge with the Basic Law. Although the process was well underway, it would not be ready until 1990.

When it came to the views of the public, quality rather than quantity would be one of many factors taken into consideration.

Although they were personal views, they had their desired effect. While Sir S.Y. may regret the timing of his remarks, coming as they did just as the public consultation period on the 1987 Green Paper was to begin, he made no attempt to retract them—despite the Hong Kong Government's obvious embarrassment.

As the Governor's most senior lay policy adviser and as one therefore seen to have the inside track on deliberations between Britain and China over Hong Kong, he must have known the impact his remarks would have.

A month after the Green Paper was released, the Deputy Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Mr Li Hou, was quoted by a mainland magazine as having said direct elections would contravene the spirit of the Joint Declaration. A quick retraction of his claims came too late to erase the effect they had had locally.

Then the four-month-long consultation period on the Green Paper went ahead, amid acrimony in Hong Kong and indications about China's increasingly stubborn stance on several sensitive issues in the Basic Law.

Throughout all this, the Hong Kong Government's attitude had been to say nothing. Its own failure to stand up for Hong Kong people was a signal that it was not prepared to fight back for its interests or to allow locals to make up their own minds about political reforms.

It is little wonder that the charge of "lame-duckery" has become so persistent, forcing the Chief Secretary, Mr David Ford, to come out of the trenches last week and fire a volley at his critics.

Some say he aimed at the wrong target. His indignation should have been directed elsewhere and not at critics like Martin Lee or Pang Chun-hoi.

Even Mr Ford would be hard pressed to concede that he does not believe Mr Lee is fighting for the interests of Hong Kong people. For every Martin Lee, there are a thousand Helmut Sohmen.

And yet, Dr Sohmen made a perfectly valid point in his speech on Wednesday which was largely overlooked.

It is worth repeating because it says something about the way government operates, and the fact that on the political reform issue, it is hoisted up its own petard.

"Promises were made in 1984 but—due to changed circumstances—could not be fully kept or at least required a change in timetable.

"It should have been relatively easy to explain the need for modification to the old plan, once the new parameters were in place. Much debate and acrimony would have been saved.

"But such a step needed the courage of plain speaking, and the admission of tactical errors. This was not forthcoming. We should all have learned the lesson that, when dealing with matters of such importance, clarity of purpose and expression is better than diplomatic shadow-boxing.

"To protect the sensibilities of all concerned, government decided to camouflage the retreat from previous positions by a decision to delegate the responsibility of choice.

"The Green Paper emerged with its many options, excluding those that no longer fitted the new situation. There are only a few people left who still pretend that it was a legible document; and of course its background could not be authoritatively explained, either, without running the immediate risk of complaints at government intervention."

The promises Dr Sohmen refers to, of course, are those made in the White Paper on the development of representative government in 1984.

At the time, there was strong support for direct elections to be introduced in 1988, for a ministerial system and for Hong Kong to "develop a system of representative government at the central level which is more directly accountable to the people of Hong Kong and is firmly rooted in Hong Kong."

To many people, and not just the pro-democrats, the Government has gone back on its 1984 pledge of a reforms timetable, beginning with indirect elections in September 1985 and some direct elections three years later.

Given the rosy outlook of 1984 and the bleaker picture today, it is no wonder that some feel betrayed.

The Survey Office Report has since fuelled an atmosphere of distrust and confusion by the way it categorised submissions, lumping together pre-printed letters—the majority of which oppose direct elections—and haphazardly written ones.

Nor is it any wonder that charges of "lame-duckery" are cutting so deep within the administration.

Mr Ford, of course, has every right to defend the interests of the Hong Kong Government. After all, if its credibility is chipped away, what legitimacy will the administration have for the many battles that lie ahead with a China still suspicious of Britain's intentions during the transition?

By the same token, credibility doesn't come by beating one's breast. It has to be earned.

For the moment, it appears the political review question is settled, whether the pro-democrats can reconcile themselves to the Survey Office report findings or not.

As Sir David Wilson prepares for his trip to Beijing next month, where a decision is almost certain to be made on the pace of political reforms, the Executive Council will have to decide within the next few days what message he will take to his Chinese counterparts.

If Wednesday's debate is anything to go on, his advisers will want him to seek an undertaking from China that direct elections can be introduced in 1991 or 1992 to avoid continued erosion of the administration's credibility.

His policy advisers will have to bear in mind the kind of emotions this most recent political exercise has unearthed and that earlier promises made have yet to be fulfilled.

As fate would have it, Sir David will be in Beijing on the first anniversary of his predecessor's death. Whatever the outcome of his talks, Hong Kong can only hope it will not cause Sir Edward Youde's spirit any disquiet.

**Law Drafters Reviews Direct Elections 'Deal'**

*HK230301 Hong Kong, SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 23 Nov 87 p 2*

[*"Sino-British 'Deal' on Direct Polls" by Stanley Leung*]

[Text] China and Britain have already reached a diplomatic deal not to introduce direct elections to the Legislative Council next year, according to Basic Law drafter Mr Martin Lee.

He believes this diplomatic deal on the timing for direct elections may even have bypassed Hong Kong's Executive Council.

Mr Lee told a Basic Law seminar yesterday his belief was prompted by the unexpected vote earlier this month by a Basic Law Drafting Committee (BLDC) sub-group on the various political options proposed for Hong Kong.

At the meeting of the BLDC political sub-group which ended on November 2, about 15 drafters voted on the proposed options, including the models of the Group of 190 and Group of 76.

The model proposed by the Group of 76 businessmen on the Basic Law Consultative Committee turned out to be the most popular among the drafters.

Mr Lee believes the Chinese drafters might have been instructed to project the popularity of the Group of 76 model—which proposes the introduction of direct elections in 1992—at the sub-group meeting.

No local drafters had expected a vote on the conflicting options at that time as there was no consensus on the crucial issues, Mr Lee said.

Britain might have agreed with China to introduce some direct elections in 1991—after the Basic Law was promulgated—but not in 1988, he said.

Mr Lee thought the crucial issues of the selection of Hong Kong's future chief executive and legislators should not be decided by a Drafting Committee vote, as the vote might not reflect the majority views of Hong Kong people.

Even if the various options were voted on by the 58-strong BLDC, the Group of 190 model, suggesting the election of the chief executive through universal suffrage, might only score a maximum of eight votes, he said.

Another speaker at the seminar, Mr Lee Wing-tat, a BLDC member, also criticised the BLDC sub-group for subjecting the different views on the future political set-up to a vote.

He noted BLDC members were appointed by Beijing.

Mr Martin Lee also criticised the Basic Law proposal for the post-1997 legislature, saying it would have less authority than the existing legislature under the colonial system.

He thought the Chinese authorities might have sought to copy most details of the current system in the proposed future set-up.

A vice-chairman of the Hong Kong Affairs Society, Mr Albert Ho, said there were many shortcomings in the model proposed by the Group of 76, which heavily relies on the concepts of functional constituencies and a grand electoral college.

Mr Ho said the model might result in a businessmen-dominated system without enough accountability to the public.

The fragmented composition of the legislature—with 75 percent of the legislators being indirectly elected—might also allow officials in power to easily manipulate the body, he said.

A senior lecturer at the Chinese University, Dr Joseph Cheng, said in a modern political system, the authority of the legislature should be strengthened to counterbalance a powerful executive branch.

He suggested that the legislators should be entitled to propose bills without prior approval from the chief executive, and to impeach senior officials. The appointments of principal officials should also be endorsed by the legislature before their names went to the Chinese government for final approval.

The Joint Committee for the Promotion of Democracy also announced yesterday that a mass rally will be held on December 6 to support the two delegations travelling to London and Beijing to lobby for direct elections next year.

**Governor Plans Trip To Beijing in December**

*HK2202468 Hong Kong, SUN-DAY ST. AUND-ALRD in English 22 Nov 87 p 2*

[Text] The Governor, Sir David Wilson, will discuss "matters of mutual interest" with senior Chinese officials when he visits Beijing early next month.

It will be the first official communication between Hong Kong and Chinese officials since the publication of the much-criticised Survey Office report.

It is almost certain that direct elections will be high on the agenda during the talks, which are scheduled for December 4.

The discussion will be a channel for exchanging views before the Hong Kong Government drafts the White Paper—a policy document outlining the next step of the territory's political development.

A government statement issued yesterday said Sir David will visit China for six days from November 30—the second visit since he assumed office in April.

It said the main purpose of the visit was to open the Trade Development Council's office in Shanghai. But, after opening the council's office on December 2, Sir David would first visit Guangzhou before flying to Beijing.

In Hong Kong yesterday, senior Executive Councillor Sir Sze-yuen Chung administered Exco [Executive Council] members were under pressure from Britain and China when deciding on the territory's future political system.

But their main concern would be the interests of Hong Kong people, he said.

**Defense Costs Talks With UK Break Down**  
*HK220236 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY MORNING POST in English 22 Nov 87 p 1*

[By David Healy in London and Sa Ni Harte]

[Text] Talks in London on the Defence Costs Agreement have broken down with the British and Hong Kong Governments failing to agree on a reduced share of the costs for Hong Kong.

The Financial Secretary, Piers Jacobs, who led the Hong Kong team at the three-day round of talks, will arrive back this afternoon.

He is expected to make a brief statement confirming the breakdown on his arrival and will make a full report to the Executive Council on Tuesday.

Then failure of the talks to achieve a better deal for Hong Kong was almost expected by local officials.

Before leaving for London, Mr Jacobs had suggested that another round of talks would be needed to complete the negotiations.

At this stage, there is no firm indication when another round might be held but chances are strong that it will take place before the end of the year.

The British side had earlier planned a statement at the end of the talks which broke up late on Friday in London but Ministry of Defense officials yesterday said no communique would be issued by the British Government.

A source in London confirmed that no final agreement on splitting the costs of maintaining a garrison in Hong Kong had been reached.

Ministers could now come under political pressure in London from opposition Members of Parliament, and even from their own backbenchers, to agree to a solution quickly.

The latest talks centred on how Hong Kong's future defence costs should be calculated.

The thorny issue on which both sides failed to compromise was the extent to which Hong Kong should continue to subsidise the British garrison's presence in the territory.

Under the terms of the present Defence Costs Agreement, which became operative from April 1981, the Hong Kong Government meets 75 percent of the total costs and Britain meets the rest.

Total expenditure on defence costs in 1987-88 is estimated at \$2,288 million, of which Hong Kong would pay \$1,716 million and Britain \$572 million.

The Hong Kong Government had been hoping both for a reduction in the cost of the garrison and a small change in the percentage Hong Kong bears.

One official told the *Sunday Morning Post* that the main thrust of the Hong Kong case was to reduce its share of the costs.

He indicated that a change in the 75-25 split was not the most important issue.

Hong Kong would be prepared to continue paying 75 percent of the costs if it were possible to reduce the overall cost of the garrison.

Hong Kong officials say it is important to reduce the military costs because the size of the Royal Hong Kong Police Force is to be increased within the life-time of the current Defence Costs Agreement.

The police are expected to take over border duties now carried out by the military, thus reducing the need for the garrison to be maintained at its existing size.

Despite the recruitment of new people for the police to handle the extra duties, the Hong Kong Government wants no increase in its total defence cost bill for the garrison and the police.

Officials feel that as Hong Kong is going to take over some of the duties now performed by the garrison there should be a corresponding reduction in the garrison cost.

This point is understood to be the backbone of Hong Kong's argument for a reduction in the defence costs.

Further talks between the two sides will now be necessary to re-negotiate the present agreement which runs out in March next year.

A fourth round is likely by the end of the year but it is not clear where the talks will take place nor whether they will take place nor whether they will involve the same officials who took part in last week's round.

The British team last week was led by Mr Brian Cousins, who is the Assistant Under Secretary (General Finance) at the Ministry of Defence.

This was a sure sign, said observers, that the talks were focused on financial aspects of the agreement.

Hong Kong officials were last night taking the view that the outcome should not be considered a total breakdown because some progress had already been made in two earlier rounds.

One official said he would be very surprised if the two sides failed to reach an agreement in the end.

"I think we should envisage that it will take a little time," he said.

Before the new Defence Costs Agreement is concluded, the arrangements made by the two teams will have to be approved by Ministers.

Officials contacted last night said they thought the talks had not yet gone to ministerial levels.

The *Sunday Morning Post* learned that the Hong Kong team was under pressure from the Executive Council to strike a better deal.

Asked what would happen if agreement were not reached before the current pact expires in March, an official in Hong Kong said: "This is a matter for both governments to decide."

"However, the maintenance of the integrity and security of Hong Kong is an aim shared by both governments."

The *Sunday Morning Post* was told that if an agreement were not reached in time, then consideration might be given to a roll-over of one or two years of the present agreement until "things were sorted out".

But official sources stressed last night that "we haven't gone through that stage yet".

In the last two rounds, it was agreed by both sides that the new pact would not run another seven years.

The most favoured is a new five-year arrangement with an option to renew for another four years leading to 1997.

The other options are a five-year pact followed by fresh negotiations for a four-year agreement, or a single nine-year agreement which would take the territory's defence needs up to 1997.

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